THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE
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C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Daily, payable in advance for one year.....$10 00
Daily, payable to the carrier, by the week.....25
Transient Advertising.
TEN CENTS A LINE FOR EACH INSERTION.
Under head of City Items, per line.....20 cts.
Displayed advertisements charged at the above rates in proportion to the amount of space occupied.
Address, THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1865. NO. 168.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
For Year (52 issues).....$2 50
In Clubs of Twenty.....1 00
The money must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be departed from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for COMMERCIAL.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

Medicinal Liquors.
The largest stock of pure Liquors in the city, for medicinal purposes, is at Fleming's drug store.

Webster's Dictionary
Does not contain words enough to describe the beautiful pictures presented at the Stereopticon.

Kenwood Boarding School.
For boys. New Brighton, Pa. Three Sessions per annum, $120 each. Summer Session begins April 18th.

Superior Furniture and Carpets.
At auction, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at No. 19 second street, T. A. McClelland, auctioneer.

Sale To-Day.
The Avery Mansion and Building Lots will be sold at 2 o'clock, commencing at the Mansion, on Washington street.

Theatrical.
Mrs. Dickson, Vestvalia, Marietta Ravel, Madeline Heidrichs and Helen Western among the collection at Pittock's.

At Three o'Clock this Afternoon.
Ladies and children should attend the exhibition o Stereopticon, at Old Bear Hall—it "instructs, delights and astonishes."

A Voyage to Europe
Without seasickness or fatigue of travel. Go to the Stereopticon at 2 o'clock. Children 15 cents; adults 25 cents.

Notice.
Dr. Spencer, Dentist, returned to the city on last evening, and can be found at his office, No. 54 Penn street, where those of his patients, or friends desiring to see him *personally*, will please call.

Twenty-five good Men Wanted.
For the Mississippi Gunboat Squadron. Bounty $700 Pay per month from $7 50 to $31 50. Call at No. 12 Market street, Pittsburgh, immediately. Subscribers Certificate for one, two or three years. H. C. King, late Quartermaster Mississippi Squadron.

Military.
Meody, Black, Hays, and Rippey among Pittock's large collection of Photographs.
Harper for April, and all the late magazines, books and papers at Pittock's.
Edwin Adams—picture of him at Pittock's.
Page price albums at Pittock's.

Enoch Arden,
High Life in Washington, Pauline Cushman. Strahmore, and all the new books, at Pittock's.
One day more—Fifty cents per dozen for photographs, at Pittock's. Must be closed out.
Albums, diaries, gold pens, folios, inks, pocket books, pocket albums, pocket stamp boxes, at the lowest prices, at Pittocks.

Sheridan.
Good news received this day. The second lot of those very nice Sheridan hats. Also, gents' fine silk hats, cassimere hats, gents' fine French felt hats, of all the new styles, and of every color. Boys' felt hats, gents and boys' caps. Ladies' and misses' hats trimmed and untrimmed. In short there is nothing in the hat or cap line but may be found at the first class fashionable hat and cap house of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street.

"More Petter ash Pefore,"
As one of our friends of the Teutonic persuasion was once heard to remark Barker & co., 79 Market street, announce another reduction in prices, beginning with Monday next. Prints 18½ cents; yard wide shirting, at 31 cents, the same as sold formerly at 75 cents. Delaines at 25 cents, and everything else in proportion. Everybody and his wife will be there on Monday.

The Philosophy of Experiments.
To few circumstances are we more indebted for our perfection in science, than to the successful experiments of practical men. This was brought forcibly home to us the other day by reading over the names of individuals who received medals and premiums from the American Institute of New York. We were particularly struck with one article which was awarded a very high prize. In the little memoirs of the successful candidates at the American Institute, we find that Mr. Speer had been for nine years preparing his celebrated Samburg port wine, which has since proved so decided a success. Nine years of unwearied labor, close study, heavy outlay, innumerable experiments, are a long period to look back on, yet Mr. Speer can look with satisfaction on the years so spent, when he is conscious that his wish has been crowned as consummated. We are glad Mr. Speer has lived to see his Samburg wine supercede the abominable imported trash with which Americans are yearly poisened.—*Scientific American.*
Druggists sell this wine.

Grant—Sherman—Richmond.

The army of GRANT is in readiness for a spring at any moment. The occupation of Goldsboro by SHERMAN is confirmed, but a great battle for the possession of Raleigh is not. JOHNSTON has fallen back there with about forty thousand men, not one-half of SHERMAN'S force. Late private advices from Richmond are to the effect that the city will be evacuated, and the conjecture is that LEE, with his sixty thousand men, will form a junction with JOHNSTON at Danville, fight there if they must, but make good their retreat to the Southwest, across the Mississippi, if they can.

What is to Become of Our Gold Product in 1865?

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* discusses this question as follows:

As the balance of trade is now in our favor with foreign countries, and as gold is not at present (or likely to be very soon) the currency of this country, the question becomes of immense importance. This is a gold producing country to the extent of some $75,000,000 annually, and it is all important that it should find a ready market.

At present gold is, and has been for a month past, for the first time since 1859, some two or three per cent below par with the foreign countries with whom we make or settle our exchanges, with a strong tendency to a still further decline.

The exportations the last year have acted the "ebbing to Egypt," and secured to us one (if not two) year's supply in anticipation of our wants; and, as they are about all paid for abroad, very little gold will be required for importations. Our farmers at home being under the delusion that the people would consume more at a high price than a low one, doubled or trebled the prices of their products, and the result is that the bulk of their last year's crop is now on their hands, which must be exported this spring and summer, or sold.

In addition to the balance of trade in merchandise with foreign countries (which is now in our favor to the large amount of some $200,000,000), we have large revenues constantly accumulating in London from the sale of our ships abroad and from the freights of our vessels which are remitted there from every foreign country we deal with. It is said too that foreigners are buying our government bonds to some extent. At any rate they are more likely to buy ours than we are to buy theirs, for our rate of interest is higher than theirs.

As we have now the safest and most convenient currency that we have ever had since the formation of our government, the people will not consent to have, and do not require gold to make our domestic exchanges. There will be a small amount required by the artisans, but beyond their requirements I do not see to what other purposes it can be applied, except the profitless business of hearing.

Late News Items.

In the midst of the financial flurry in Chicago, the Government drew on the National banks there for $1,500,000, which materially entails their ability to accommodate the public.

There are in store in Chicago, the following descriptions of grain:

	March 20, 1864.	March 18, 1865.
Flour, bbls	93,109	97,000
Wheat, bu	2,092,882	1,432,000
Corn	348,577	365,700
Oats	2,042,015	1,936,600
Rye	99,329	118,000
Barley	134,417	173,900
Total in bu	5,652,264	4,4,9,100

The *Herald's* Key West correspondent says that Fort Meyers, Florida, has been evacuated by the Union forces, which was taken to Fort Delancy, on the Punta river.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* says that the Orange and Alexandria Railroad has not been damaged as much as was anticipated, only six bridges were burned, a mile and a half of track torn up, and the depots at Bristoe, Gordonsville, Rockfish, Abington and New Glasgow burned.

The semi-official papers of Mexico contradict the report of a cession of Sonora to France. The *Razon* says that the Emperor of Mexico has accepted the throne with the most determined intention, not only to respect its dignity and independence, but to maintain the integrity of the national territory. The *Ere Nouvelle*, a French paper of the Mexican capital, says of Dr. Gwinn's project of colonization, that Dr. Gwinn did, in fact, come to Mexico with the intention to turn a large stream of immigration, especially from the Confederate States, to Sonora, but that he has now completely abandoned the project and returned to Europe.

Stephensville, having filled her quota, is out of the draft.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

Pittsburgh Surrounded by Oil.

A STRIKE IN INDIANA COUNTY,

OIL DISCOVERED NEAR BUTLER.

Judging from the news we are constantly receiving from our neighboring counties, of favorable indications and of actual "strikes" of oil, the impression is becoming stronger that Allegheny county is not only surrounded by oil producing territory, but that also within the confines of the county, on all of the numerous creeks, good oil lands exist. A correspondent, writing from Cannonsburg, Washington county, calls attention to the fact that in the search for oil and oil territory, Chartiers Creek and its branches have been overlooked, although they afford a great scope of what is supposed to be oil producing territory. Among the inducements offered are the low price and abundance of coal and cheap living, as well as the certainty of obtaining either oil or salt water. "About the year 1820, or a little later," says our correspondent, "a number of wells were sunk on the creek in this vicinity, and in no instance did they fail in obtaining salt, but owing to the very low price of salt, the business was abandoned. In one instance the gas exploded, and the project was abandoned. A company is reaming out the old well, and expect to reach the pent up gas, and see what it may bring with it. If oil should be obtained the turnpike would be of some advantage in transportation but if obtained in quantity the railroad would soon be completed, and that it has not been already is a matter of surprise, in the single item of coal, Pittsburgh would be a great gainer, not to speak of other advantages."

Fayette County.

Professor Lesley, of Philadelphia, has recently been visiting the Youghiogheny Coal region, for the purpose of examining the mineral resources of that locality, and he gives it as his opinion that oil will be found on the Youghiogheny river and Dunbar Creek. The Youghiogheny Iron and Coal Company will, as soon, commence to prove on their premises, and from surface indications, they think with success. Most of the land on Dunbar has been bought up and leased for oil purposes. A correspondent informs us that some twenty engines have been shipped to the Youghiogheny region, and others are already at work near the Youghiogheny and Connellsville. The Youghiogheny Iron and Coal Company will soon commence to prove on their premises, and from surface indications, they think with success. Most of the land on Dunbar has been bought up and leased for oil purposes. A correspondent informs us that some twenty engines have been shipped to the Youghiogheny region, and others are already at work near the Youghiogheny and Connellsville. A company known as the Indian Creek Oil company, of Pennsylvania, owning three thousand acres of territory in the vicinity of Connellsville, one thousand of which is at the mouth of Indian creek, have five engines contracted for, and will be ready to commence boring next week. Their capital stock is $300,000, sixty thousand shares, and have a paid up working capital of forty thousand dollars. John F. Hogg is President; N. C. McCormick, Treasurer, and R. T. Galloway, Secretary of the Company, and as their working capital is all paid in, they begin work with everything necessary to secure success.

A new company has recently been formed in this county called the Mathiott Oil Co., of which Colonel Wm. H. Bailey was elected President, Dr. Wm. Mathiott, Secretary, E. B. Wood, Treasurer, and Dr. H. B. Mathiott, Dr. Smith Fuller and George H. Wood, Directors. The company have a large amount of excellent territory and intend to develop it as speedily as possible.

Indiana County.

Our neighbors in Indiana county have at last the gratification of being classed among the oil producing territory of Western Pennsylvania, as will be seen by the following from our Blairsville correspondent:

BLAIRSVILLE, March 23.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The Sirwell Company struck a fine show of oil at seventy feet, yesterday, in their new Eagle well on the Conemaugh river near here. Arrangements are making to put up considerable machinery in this region for oil operating. A company is about being organized in the Centre Diggings here, to be called the Citizens's Company, to operate for oil near the town. It may be formed into a Joint Stock Company, but not for the purpose of operating in stocks, the intention simply being to develop the country; nor will their stock be in market as a plaything for the Bulls and Bears. This thing has established a way of doing things, but we are an old fashioned people, and feel no disposition to depart from it just at present.

M.

Clarion Oil Matters.

If ever any doubt existed of there being oil in paying quantities in Clarion county, recent discoveries on Clarion river and Beer creek have dissipated them. The Deer creek well, whose engine house and derrick were carried away by the great freshet, it is estimated, yields about a barrel per hour, which flows away on the waters of the creek. The well is not, although the third sand rock, and arrangements are being made to prosecute the work until the drilling is completed. The new well on Deer creek is down about ninety feet, and on Wednesday of last week, a fair show of oil was discovered. The hotels in Clarion are daily and nightly crowded, and the busy season is about commencing.

The editor of the Venango *Spectator* says he has heard of several oil strikes, but the flood has washed them all away.

Railway Accommodation Trains.

It is with pleasure we note the fact that there is one railway corporation willing and desirous to accommodate the wants of the public residing in the suburbs of the city on the lines of their road. The following note from President CASS, of the Fort Wayne road, will be read with pleasure by the western suburban residents, and they will not regret that the able railroad manager's "old prejudices" are being overcome by mingling with the rising generation:

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. CO.,
Office of the Pres't., Pittsburgh, March 21, 1865.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

At the time of publication, I made a note of your paragraph on railway accomodation trains for suburban residents.

When a roadside is such as to attract population, and can be improved at such cost as can American populations is willing to venture on it, is the duty, as well as the interest of those having railroads in charge, to encourage such improvements and increase of population, by suitable train arrangements and station accommodations. I have always acted on this theory, although I have not accomplished all I desired, yet I know of no route South of New England, excepting the Philadelphia and Germantown, which gives so large accommodation to its suburban patrons as does the Fort Wayne road. An extended line of railway is, as has been said by an eminent man of another profession, "chiefly thinking," and cannot be managed with the facility with which an *expert whip* can handle a team of "four-in-hand."

If it be my province, soon this spring as circumstances will admit, to put another train into the accommodation service, which will add two arrivals and two departures per day, at Allegheny city, to the present schedule. The last train out will be what you term the night accommodation. The hours named by you (11 and 12) rather shocked my staid notions, yet one scarcely knows to what extent old prejudices (?) may be overcame by a little mingling with a young and fast generation.

G. W. CASS.

IMPORTANT TO BANKS.—In the Court of Common Pleas of New York city, the following interesting case has just been decided. On the 23d of June, 1864, Messrs. Benheim & Litman, of this city, drew their check on the Tradesmen's Bank for $400 in favor of the plaintiff, and payable to his order. Plaintiff endorsed it by stamping on the back of the check the words, "For deposit in the Bank of America," and signing his name underneath. The check was placed in a book with other checks, and sent to the bank for deposit. On the way to the Bank of America the plaintiff's clerk lost this check out of the book. An hour after ward it was presented at the Tradesmen's Bank for payment, with two red lines drawn through the stamped words "For deposit in the Bank of America. The paying teller required acertificate to the indorsement of the plaintiff, which the holder of the check fraudulently procured, and it was then paid by the Tradesman's Bank, without reference to or inquiries concerning the erased stamp. The bank declined to make restitution to plaintiff, and he commenced this action to recover the amount and interest. In submitting the case to the jury on the above facts, his Honor charged them that the words "For deposit in the Bank of America" did not operate as a special or restrictive indorsement of the check, but if they found that the Tradesmen's Bank had made no inquiries in regard to the circumstances, taking into consideration the evidence, they must find for the plaintiff, as the stamped indorsement was enough to put the defendants, upon special inquiry before they paid the check to an unknown holder. The jury found for the plaintiff.

An item in the Richmond papers of Wednesday states that a battalion of colored troops have been in the Richmond defences for six weeks.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM HARRISBURG.

LEGISLATIVE INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT LOCAL BILLS PASSED.

ATTEMPTED BRIBERY OF MEMBERS.

Adjournment of the Legislature.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 24.

SENATE.—Mr. Hopkins, of Washington, yesterday stated that he was informed that the agent of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company had deposited $25,000 to be used in having passed through the Senate the House bill allowing the Company to consolidate its roads. The House, it was reported, was bought for $5000, but the lobby members assured the agent that the Senators were higher in their figures. The agent deposited the money, though he protested against doing so, but it was afterwards refunded to him.

A Committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Lowery, Worthington and Randall, to investigate the matter, which reported to day, with a resolution, giving them power to sit during the recess and to send for persons and papers.

Senator David Fleming, of Dauphin county, was elected Speaker, the usual closing speeches were made, and the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

HOUSE.—The following Senate bills were concurred in yesterday: The amendments to the Union Pacific Mining Company, limiting the capital to $1,000,000, and making the par value of each share $1.00; authorizing the managers of Allegheny Observatory to transfer the real and personal estate of that institution to the Western University; relieving the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home for the Friendless from taxation; repealing the act requiring all indictments and civil actions in which Pittsburgh is interested to be tried in the District Court; incorporating the Mill Rock Railroad Company; increasing the pay and fees of the officers of Venango county; authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Allegheny River to Herr's Island; incorporating the Franklin and Wallace Oil Mining Company; incorporating the Sewickley Institute and the Sewickley Skating Association.

The act authorizing the Monongahela Navigation Company to increase tolls was killed.

The act compelling railroad companies to keep passenger cars unlocked, when in motion was passed.

Mr. Alleman, chairman of the committee to investigate the frauds of bounty brokers upon volunteers and substitutes, made a report that most infamous swindles had been perpetrated upon volunteers, substitutes and the Government, by brokers acting in conjunction with army officers. The report was ordered to be printed.

The Governor returned a list of approved bills with a message, which was read.

Resolutions thanking the Speaker, Clerks and others were passed, and a gold-headed cane and other presents made to the Speaker.

At the conclusion of a neat and appropriate valedictory, the Speaker's gavel fell, shortly after twelve o'clock, and the House was adjourned *sine die*.

Late Rebel News.

Rebel Congress and the Conscription Law.

JEFF. DAVIS SEVERELY CENSURED.

NEGRO ENLISTMENT QUESTION.

The First Negro Campaign in Richmond.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 24.

The Richmond *Whig* of Tuesday prints a report made by the Committee on Military Affairs of the rebel House on Jeff. Davis' message. The *Whig* says: He was not formally imposed to waste time and pressure of other business, but it is understood the report expresses the sentiments of a large majority of the House. The report is similar in tone to that adopted by the Senate, but couched in more moderate language.

The report says: The House objected to giving Davis the war making power, but now, for, simply because it had already placed at his disposal all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, except those who were hard for asking more consents, when he has already admitted that more than half of the army was absent without leave. It is regarded that as the law is already made for the government of the army, and cannot be exercised, they had better not make any new one. It remonstrated against the Imperial order decreeing liberty of worship and confirming the appropriation of church property for State purposes.

Mysterious movements on the Rio Grande indicate some new move on the part of rebel agents at Brownsville and Matamoras.

There are no indications of any rebels or communications in this vicinity, save occasional visits of roving bands of guerrillas.

Sixty refugees who were allowed to come through from Fayetteville, by permission of General Sherman, have arrived here. The party consists of armorers from Fayetteville arsenal, and their families, all of whom are in destitute condition. The men have formerly been employed here at Harper's Ferry, and removed to Fayetteville in 1861, when the machinery of Harper's Ferry Arsenal was taken to that place by the rebels. They report that General Sherman's army is greatly encumbered now with refugees, there being over six hundred with him who followed him from Columbia.

Several transports, including the Europa and Ferman, sailed from Washington and Alexandria yesterday for Beaufort, N. C., with clothing intended for Sherman's army.

The largest squad of rebel deserters that have yet reached here at any one time arrived yesterday evening from City Point. This squad numbered 263, including one officer. They all came within the lines of the Army of the James, many of them bringing their guns, for which they received allineral price in money.

The *Star* says: B. A. Edmondson, an agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, arrested yesterday by the military authorities upon the charge of being connected with the late fraudulent issue of government transportation tickets over the railroad from this city, has been committed to the Old Capitol Prison.

More Peace Rumors.

President Lincoln at the Front.

Probable Suspension of Hostilities.

Special Dispatch to Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 24.

The *Commercial's* special says the Washington *Chronicle* has another peace article, which is regarded as significant, in view of Forney's intimate relations with the President, and the latter's departure for Grant's headquarters. It advocates a liberal policy to the rebel leaders to prevent further bloodshed. There is a growing conviction that the leaders on both sides have now under discussion some project that points towards a suspension of hostilities.

Supplies for Exchanged Prisoners—Capture of a Notorious Guerrilla.

LOUISVILLE, March 24.

The Sanitary Commission are sending a large supply of provisions and clothing to meet the Union prisoners who are soon being exchanged at Vicksburg instead of Eastport, as heretofore stated.

The noted Texas guerrilla Hedge, who killed the guerrilla Foster, was captured by rebel scouts near Garnettville, on Wednesday, and brought here this morning. He is severely, perhaps fatally wounded.

Magruder continues to grow worse, with but slight probability of recovery.

A gentleman just arrived in Washington from Richmond reports that the Rebels admit the damage done by Sheridan to amount to fifty millions of dollars. He estimates the strength of the army in the Richmond entrenchments at fifty thousand, exclusive of ten thousand line guards and emergency men in Richmond. He does not believe Johnston has over forty-five thousand men.

From the Potomac Army.

PICKET FIRING KEPT UP.

Rumors of a Battle.

REBEL DESERTERS COMING IN.

WASHINGTON, March 24.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac say: A great deal of firing has taken place. The Rebels opened on our trains, &c., but have done no injury. Picket firing on the same portion of the line is kept up constantly at night, but rarely during the day. Deserters from the rebel army. The rebels are still refusing to exchange Richmond papers.

Wednesday rumors prevailed here that a fight had taken place between General Ord's army and the enemy on Friday, but there is no foundation for it. The troops of Gen. Ord were being drilled in breaking camp and packing up, which probably gave rise to the story.

Nine deserters came in last night in front of a division of the Ninth Corps, bringing their arms and equipments with them.

The Maryland House of Delegates.

Appropriation to the Naval Academy.

Explosion at the Vulcan Iron Works, Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 24.

The Maryland House of Delegates yesterday passed a bill appropriating fifty thousand dollars, to be advanced to the Navy Department to enable it to prepare for a naval school to the Academy building. The appropriation made by Congress for the purpose was lost by the failure of the miscellaneous appropriation bill.

During yesterday much damage was done in the city, by the boiler house of the Vulcan Iron Works being blown down. One workmen was killed, one badly wounded and several severely. The roof of the new government hospital was blown off and a colored boy killed.

The Canadian Confederation.

QUEBEC, March 24.

The government of Nova Scotia is abandoning the hope of annexing the provinces and proposes to call a convention for the federalation of Maritime provinces only, and proceed with certain works left in obeyance while the large scheme was pending.

TORONTO, March 24.—The *Globe* newspaper today says that, the result of the action of Nova Scotia will be that the Canadian government will be probably called upon to adopt the whole subject.

A letter from Beaufort, dated the 19th, says the wharves along Cape Fear River, from Wilmington to Fayetteville, are literally piled with captured cotton, turpentine, pitch and rosin, awaiting transportation to the sea coast. The value of this captured property is estimated at millions.

SHERMAN.

The Occupation of Goldsboro.

The Reported Battle at Bentonville.

Sherman Will Accomplish His Plans.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, March 24.

A Tribune Washington special says that news of the occupation of Goldsboro, published yesterday, has been confirmed to-day by statements of trustworthy parties who have arrived there direct from Newbern. Sherman's force was disposed into marching order towards Michalots Station, on the railroad to Raleigh, to destroy an important bridge across the Neuse River. The center had arrived at Goldsboro and the right, on Tuesday, the 21st, formed a junction with Schofield's forces at a point eleven miles east of Goldsboro. The victory claimed by the rebels at Bentonville, assuming that the official statement is correct, amounts to nothing but a momentary check to Sherman's left. The next news from that quarter will doubtless be an entire accomplishment of the plans of Sherman.

The *World's* special says: The fight alluded to in Richmond papers on Tuesday, as having occurred between a portion of Sherman's force and Johnston's army, is understood in military circles to have merely been a small fight with a detachment sent by General Slocum to burn the five railroad bridges, which it was being occupied by the main body of Sherman's army. Authentic information has been received that the occupation of Goldsboro was effected on the same day after the reported battle of Bentonville. Johnston's dispatch said that the Union troops subsequently assumed the offensive. This admitted that success was only temporary and unimportant.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

The Rebel Spy, R. Cobb Kennedy.

Arrangements for His Execution.

RESUMPTION OF RAILWAY TRAVEL.

Union Meeting at Wilmington, N. C.

Prince Imperial of France to Visit the United States.

French Opinion of American Affairs.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

Postal Arrangement with China.

Arrival of Refugees from Fayetteville.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 24.

Arrangements are making to-day for the execution at Fort Lafayette, to-morrow, of the spy and hotel burner Robert Cobb Kennedy. He will be hanged on the gallows used for the execution of Beall.

The agents of the Pennsylvania Central, New York Central and Erie Railroads, announce that all the damages done to the railroads by the freshets are repaired and trains running regularly.

The *Herald's* Wilmington, N. C., correspondent says: At the recent Union meeting none but citizens of North Carolina were allowed to enter the building.

The *Herald's* London correspondent states that within a couple of years the Prince Imperial of France, is to make a royal visit to the United States, and take a tour through the country. He is to be attended by a splendid fleet and two or three ministers of State, and move about with a brilliancy which will far eclipse, the Prince of Wales.

The *Opinion Nationale* of Paris, Prince Napoleon's organ, eulogizes Gen. Sherman's operations and tactics in the highest terms, and accuses the rebels of having fired Charleston. It adds: They have left nothing else but rebels against a just Government, having for their watchword, "Slaves and slavery."

The *Herald's* New Orleans letter says: Gen. Lew Wallace has left New Orleans on a special mission to Matamoras, for the purpose of inquiring into the arrangements made by Gen. Sheridan's commander, with the rebel commander in Texas, for the delivery to the latter of certain refugees escaping into Texas.

Mexican news via Havana, contradicts the reported defection of Cortenas for the Imperial cause. He was never in the Mexican army, but engaged in suppressing guerrillas. The troubles between the empire and the church are likely to be settled. The Pope has also remonstrated against the Imperial order decreeing liberty of worship and confirming the appropriation of church property for State purposes.

Mysterious movements on the Rio Grande indicate some new move on the part of rebel agents at Brownsville and Matamoras.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Postmaster General has invited proposals for carrying mails, by means of a monthly line of first class American sea-going steamships, between San Francisco and ports in the Chinese Empire, Japan, Philippine Islands and Japan. This service is in accordance with an act of Congress, which provides that no bid shall be considered amounting to more than $500 for twelve round trips per annum, nor unless the same is from a citizen or citizens of the United States.

There are no indications of any rebels or communications in this vicinity, save occasional visits of roving bands of guerrillas.

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SECOND EDITION

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

GOLD CLOSED IN NEW YORK at 155

Secretary Stanton's Official Bulletin.

Rebel News from North Carolina.

PROGRESS OF SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS

Rebels Claim a Victory Over Him.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 24—9 P. M.

Major General Dix:

(OFFICIAL.)

The following extracts from Richmond papers were received this evening at 8 30 p. m. from General Grant:

CITY POINT, March 23.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Richmond papers are received. The following is from the *Dispatch*:—From North Carolina—It is understood in official circles that no fighting has occurred in North Carolina since Sunday and from all we can learn, it appears that Sherman has attempted no advance since his check on that day. General Hardee's victory on the 19th was a very important one, and as regards the enemy, a most bloody affair. General Johnston telegraphs that in that battle the Confederate loss was 150, while that of the enemy was 3,500. The fight took place at Averysboro, on the Cape Fear river, half way between Raleigh and Fayetteville. General Johnston's defeat of the enemy last Sunday, the 19th instant, occurred at Bentonville, near Neuse river. By these facts we are informed that Sherman is pushing towards Raleigh in two columns, one coming due north for Fayetteville, the other north west for Newbern. General Hardee fought the former, General Johnston the latter.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Rebels in Force at Alexandria, La.—Vessels Lost on the Rio Grande—Mobile Evacuated by the Rebels and in Possession of the Union Army.

CAIRO, March 24.

Six hundred and ninety bales of cotton passed up for St. Louis. Middling is quoted in Memphis at 90c.

New Orleans dates of the 19th say the rebels are in large force at Alexandria, and strengthening Forts Beauregard and Randes.

A Matamoras correspondent of the 15th says: A Northerner drove ashore all the vessels from the mouth of the Rio Grande on the 8th. But few have as yet returned. The Prince of Wales from Boston, was blown out, but may be saved. The Chiquaquo, from New Orleans, beached five miles below Bagdad. The hull is a total loss. The machinery may be recovered. Other vessels, names not mentioned, are known to have gone to pieces.

The rebel Gen. Slaughter has prohibited the circulation of our newspapers in Texas.

A report received at Memphis from Holley Springs, says Mobile is evacuated, and with the exception of a quantity of war implements, is now in our possession.

A GALLANT OFFICER DROWNED.

BALTIMORE, March 24.

The U. S. steamer Sallie Wood arrived here this morning from Fortress Monroe. Yesterday, during a heavy blow in the bay, she lost overboard from the starboard rigging, Acting Master's Mate Silas W. Kipton, an officer of great worth, who greatly distinguished himself in the assault on Fort Fisher, being one of the first to enter the Fort. He received the warm commendation of Gen. Terry for bravery.

Contested Election Case in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, March 24.

The Maryland Legislature, in the case of the contested judicial election in Baltimore county, has declared the election of Mr. Gaynon to the office of Judge of the Criminal Court, null and void, and that he be disqualified from holding the new Constitution by reason of disloyalty, he having given aid and comfort to persons in hostility to authority of the United States at the commencement of the rebellion. A new election is ordered.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.

Jay Cooke reports subscriptions to the Seven-thirty loan to-day at $2,270,000. The largest single Western subscription was $20,000, from Cincinnati. Over 1,000 persons took the subscriptions of $50 and $100.

Counterfeit coupons, dated March 1st, 1865, for $1.13 each, are in circulation. Twenty $50 bonds have been detected at the Depositary's office at Baltimore, They will doubtless be offered elsewhere.

Roll of Honor.

General orders No. 41, just issued from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, is a roll of honor any soldier might be proud to be enrolled in. The names of the following Pennsylvania enlisted men, who were conspicuously distinguished on the 6th, 6th and 7th of February last, for gallantry and good conduct in action, are among the number published to the army:

Sergeant Michael Feathers, Company D, and Sergeant G. W. Gooderham, H, 105th Pennsylvania, the first named on the skirmish line on the works in a charge at Hatcher's Run, February 5.

Corporal James Hays, Company G, 57th Pa., volunteering to ascertain the position, strength, and successful performance of same.

Sergeant Henry Beamish, Co. A, 187th Pa., leading commanding officer of his regiment to rally the men on the 6th.

Corporal William H. Howard, Co. A, 187th Pa., color bearer, gallantly pressing forward with regimental colors, inciting the men to rally around them.

Sergeants Peter M. Heiser, Co. A; Hamilton Vandersilice, B; Wm. S. Kelley, C; Henry L. Jones, E, all of the 190th Pa., temporarily commanding respective companies on 5th, 6th and 7th of February, gallantry and skill in leading and handling their commands on 6th, making a crossing of Rowanty Creek, and capturing prisoners.

Sergeant William H. Anderson, Co. K, 191st Pa., temporarily commanding company, leading men over Rowanty Creek and enemy's works.

Corporal Thomas G. Newman, Co. C, 191st Pa., among the first to cross Rowanty Creek, over a small log, under severe fire from the enemy.

Corporal Henry H. Wilson, Co. I, 191st Pa. Heroic coolness in action of the 6th, in which he lost his right arm. Died since date of order.

Private Charles Day, Co. K, 210th Pa., grasping colors of 57th Pa., on the 6th, when shot down, carrying them throughout the fight.

Sergeant Henry Delaney, Co. D, 1st Pa. Veteran Cavalry, crossing Rowanty Creek in advance, under heavy fire, on the 5th. On following day captured four of the enemy.

Private John Sutton, Co. A, 1st Pa. Veteran Cavalry, pushing boldly into the enemy's works, in dismounted charge, killing one and capturing two of the enemy who attacked him.

Private Timothy Spillair, Co. C, 16th Pa. Cavalry, bravery in charge and reluctance to leave the field when wounded.

Corporal B. F. Stebbins, Co. C, 16th Pa. Cavalry, cool and exemplary conduct in charge of skirmish line.

Sergeant W. Russel, Co. D, 16th Pa. Cavalry; Rebel officer demanded his surrender when his piece was discharged; he loaded and killed the officer.

Private Henry Johnson, Co. B, 16th Pa. Cavalry, shooting a Rebel color bearer, on the 6th.

Sergeant W. P. Walter, Co. I, 13th Pa. Cavalry. Bravery and coolness in leading company in second charge.

Sort I Cummings, co H; Sergt W Murphy, co H; J Lysinger, co H, killed; Sergt D Caldwell, co H; Corporal W D Gulley, co it; Private C Moss, co H; Sergt H L Hart, co K, and Private George Reed, co K, gallantry in charging the enemy's infantry.

Sergt J Landiz, co A, corporal W Ringleben, I, Private P D Rowland, 13th Pa Cavalry, coolness and bravery in removing a fence under heavy fire at short range to allow cavalry to charge.

Corporal Joseph Ferguson, co B, Sergt R R Dutton, H, Corporal James T Hardley, H, Corporal William Banns, H, 8th Pa. Cavalry, rallying line when driven back.

First Sergeant Wm H Bentz, Co K, and Sergeant John Rosser, K, 8th Pennsylvania cavalry, bravery in charge at Dinwiddie Court House.

Sergeant Joseph Bell, Co K, and Corporal Henry Hawkins, H, 8th Pennsylvania cavalry, capture of a wagon train beyond Dinwiddie Court House.

Sergeant Sylvester Brandon, Co L, 4th Penn's cavalry, rallying the men, after repulsed, by exposing the colors, thus reforming line for another charge.

Sergeant Johnston Boyles, Co E, Corporal James Ogden, D, Corporal Richard M Hoffman, K, and Henry Christy, L, of 4th Pennsylvania cavalry, distinguished bravery in action of 6th, coolness and good conduct in rallying and reforming the line.

Sergeant Geo A Mickle, Co A, Private Edwin Gulum, A, 4th Penn's cavalry, gallantry in endeavors to capture a battle-flag, and to rally the men when repulsed.

In recognition of the gallantry of these soldiers, furloughs for twenty-five days were at once granted to them.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 21st says a party of Georgia cavalry made a dash on Fort McAllister, near Savannah, and captured a working party of negroes, engaged in dismantling the fort. The fleet opened on the Georgians and drove them away.

VERY LATEST.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Decline in Gold.

Its Effect on Government Stocks.

Probable Movement of Grant's Army.

Rumors of the Evacuation of Richmond.

Lee Marching to Unite with Johnston.

A Concentrated Attack to be made on Sherman.

President Lincoln's Visit to the Army.

His Object Supposed to be to bring about Peace.

Dismissal of Officers.

DESERTERS FROM LEE'S ARMY

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 24.

The temporary effect of the Wall Street panic has been slightly adverse to Government stocks, but the conviction here is universal that the fall in gold must have a beneficial effect on all Government securities. Up to-day the country sales of 7-30's have kept the Treasury receipts up to about the regular average, and Secretary McCulloch expresses the utmost confidence in being able to continue the payments in the present prompt manner.

The sutlers and others who have returned from Grant's army report everything

SPECIAL NOTICES

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's Jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Vegetable, local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

Lieutenant General Grant.

General GRANT need not be disturbed with the apprehension that the world will not do him justice. Some there are who think there is nothing being done without they can see bloodshed, commotion and startling postures; but the popular judgment, even now, recognizes that while other Generals have performed well great and difficult parts—"parts of a stupendous whole"—that whole has been and is GRANT. Though waiting, watching and planning on the James, he has marched where the different columns have marched, and been everywhere throughout the ramifications of the plan, on which in its culminating epoch around the rebel Capital, not only our own but other countries have come to look with admiration and amazement.

It is no time now to analyze the plan of the Lieutenant-General; but whoever discriminates and understands its wonderful details, will not admire least the part GRANT assigned to himself. Though the part of apparent inaction, it actually was the part requiring the greatest vigilance, for it was at the key point—the giant matching giant—holding him as in a vice, while the lateral movements were going on. On this point the New York *Times* well says: "Those who suppose the army of the Potomac has been idle since SHERMAN set out on his march from Savannah, know little of the circumstances; and those who talk about Gen. GRANT 'looking to his laurels,' or being jealous of those of SHERMAN, SHERIDAN or THOMAS, know as little of the conduct of the war as of the character of the Lieutenant-General. SHERMAN'S army itself has not had harder duty during the last two months than the army before Petersburgh. Ceaseless demonstrations, ceaseless preparations, frequent movements, constant manoeuvring, perpetual activity, there have been in the Army of the Potomac. This has been the co-operation that GRANT has been keeping up with SHERMAN, and it has been of vast value; indeed, it has been in great part owing to this that SHERMAN'S success is due; and the triumphs of Charleston, Columbia, Wilmington, Fayetteville, Raleigh and Goldsboro' are no less the triumphs of the Army of the East than they are those of the Army of the West."

The army movements of the last year have possessed a oneness and an individuality, and have evinced a completeness of purpose and direction as of aim, they did not before have. A deficiency for which, through years of trial and failure, the Nation paid a heavy penalty. In GRANT the nation found a head for its hosts, and it is not too much to say that his influence has been felt in every branch of the service.

In the grand culminating movements the Lieutenant General is the conspicuous figure. In tracing the different columns and watching the narrowing circle, the eye and the mind are brought to the spot he occupies as the center point and source of the will and power that put all things in motion.

The Escape of the Rebel Leaders.

That LEE will be able to maintain his ground against the forces GRANT is combining against him, is as nearly a military impossibility as can well be. Left to himself, he might surrender; but DAVIS will never permit that. That the leaders, with as much of the army as they can induce to follow them, will attempt to retreat, with the view of getting across to Mississippi into Texas, and ultimately bringing up in Mexico, is a strongly fortified probability. Indeed, it is believed in Washington and at Gen. GRANT'S headquarters that this is the alternative that the Rebel leaders in Richmond have determined on. The route chosen is the Valley of the Tennessee, the plans of Gen. GRANT has anticipated this contingency, and should the retreat be attempted the Rebels will find the Lieutenant General equally prepared to fight it out on that line. The door is already guarded by a well-appointed army that will be equal to the occasion.

Revolution and Rebellion.

Those terms, which are of nearly the same import, have different meaning attached to them in popular usage. And yet, popular usage applies them each with its special significations, to the same events. It depends upon the stand-point, from which the events are viewed; from one direction they are revolution and from the other rebellion. A man who would glory in being partaker in a revolution, might feel insulted if called a rebel.

Both words signify a movement in opposition to the authority of a Government. The latter implies the employment of martial force, in the opposition. The Romans applied it to the hostile uprising of nations that had submitted to their arms. This is intimated by its etymology—a renewing of war. Revolutions are sometimes effected without resort to arms. But even when effected by military force, there is in the popular usage, a recognized difference in the import of these words. Success or failure is indicated by the world employed. Revolution is successful rebellion; rebellion is a defeated effort at revolution. A rebellion may be justifiable, though a failure; and a revolution, though successful, may be criminal and infamous. Poland and Hungary are examples of the former; the change of a republic to an empire by Louis Napoleon, once and again, is illustration of the latter.

The revolution of '76 is distinguished from the rebellion of '61, less by its successful issue, than by its intrinsic character. They have, in fact, few moral or political features, in common. The former was the spontaneous movement of the people; the latter was the traitorous scheme of ambitious politicians. The one was caused by the oppressions and injustices of the Government toward the people; the other was a wanton and unprovoked attack of insurgents on the Government. In the Revolution, the resort to forcible resistance was not made till appeals, petitions and loyal protestations had been many times made in vain; the rebellion burst abruptly into war. The war that was inaugurated by the British at Lexington was not embraced by our fathers, with the design of setting up a new government, but for the purpose of securing their rights as loyal subjects of the old one. For more than a year they were in arms, with this view, ere the Declaration of Independence was adopted. The leaders of the rebellion began by adjuring their fealty to the Union. Liberty was the high aim and object of the revolution; that of the Southern rebellion was to dignify slavery with the rank of a national distinction. Besides these inherent atrocities, its failure will stamp it indelibly with the name of rebellion.

The English language is somewhat opulent in words expressive of hostile movements against authority. Risings, too, revolts, insurrections, seditions, rebellions and revolutions, enter largely into the history of the nation. Yet, we cannot admit that a pre-eminent degree of turbulence belongs to their character, or, we may say, to our character. It is owing to a consciousness of political rights, which is salutary and honorable; and is harmful only when it becomes perverted, morbid and exaggerated, as in the case of the rebellion of the slaveholders.

THE STATE GUARD.—Secretary STANTON, in answer to an inquiry made by Governor CURTIN, states that it will not be necessary to raise the State Guard, as proposed by legislative enactment, or the reason that the United States government is fully able to protect our borders from an emergency of any sudden character. This will save the State several millions of dollars, which would otherwise be expended in actually paying the Guards. At present there is not the slightest need of an invasion of the State, and the organization of a State guard would prove a useless expense. Still, the militia law of the State should be stringently enforced, and every individual capable of bearing arms be made to conform to its provisions.

Grover's Grand Opera.

The season of Grand Opera about to be inaugurated by Mr. LEONARD GROVER, the opening night of which is set down for Monday next week, we are confident, open an entire new chapter in the history of musical events in this city. What we may be prompted to say in regard to the coming short season of Opera, is not altogether from motives and hearsays, which have in no small degree served to awaken us to the real merit due this organization, but in a great measure is due to our personal knowledge of them, having been favored on several occasions with the privilege of witnessing the performances now so popularly accorded this troupe, as utterly unparalelled in point of artistic rendition, unequaled strength and general *ensemble*. Beyond question, this company is the largest, in all respects, of any ever organized for a season of any considerable length in the entire world, and more than double any ever combined for operatic enterprise in America. Each element constituting a part of the grand whole, is of itself a feature worthy of more than ordinary mention. The Chorus and Orchestra, each constituting a separate and distinct grand attraction—both unsurpassed in the annals of lyric record, and when combined with an array of artists such as no other manager has ever presented for American criticism form a grand whole well worthy our most generous consideration. We are safe in assuring those inclined to patronize talent entitled to patronage, that the season thus near at hand will prove all that even the most exacting can demand. By reference to the third page of our paper this morning, ample evidence may be found of the immense popularity attending the unprecedented success of the many presentations of grand Opera by GROVER'S German Opera Company, in the various cities throughout the country where they have appeared. We are at last to be favored in no less a degree of perfection than our sister cities; we are to have Opera, legitimate, produced with the same grand strength, and entirety as in other places. We hope for Mr. GROVER a patronage as he richly deserves, he having, beyond doubt, done more to popularize Opera in this country than all who have preceded him. We may also appropriate this anticipated season of operatic pleasure to our own local interests, for, if successful, it will be one of the strongest arguments for the success of the undertaking already afoot, that of erecting a new Opera House. Not another city in the Union of the population of Pittsburgh, but boasts of its building appropriate to the production of that great incentive to the high orders of lyric composition an Academy especially appropriate to the exemplification of the lofty conceptions of the many composers whose great genius has placed them high on the walls of immortal remembrance. The rendition of the compositions of such talent as GOUNOD, VON FLOTOW, MOZART, BELLINI, DONNIZETTA, VON WEBER, BEETHOVEN and HALEVY, shall we be privileged as listeners in coming season.

An entire different Opera will presented each evening, thus affording the greatest range possible for the time announced.

The sale of seats for the six nights, or for alternate nights, commencing with either the first or second Opera, will open this morning at the Musical Stores of C. C. MELLOR and KLEBER & Bro. No seats for single Operas will be sold until Monday, when they may be secured for any nights of the season. Hours of sale from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Trade With the South.

On more than one occasion we have maintained that immediately on the cessation of hostilities, or as soon as trade can safely be opened with the South, there would be commenced an exchange of commodities that would materially compensate for the losses in other quarters incident to stopping the war. We find ample proof of this in the fact that the amount of contracts, made under the regulations for commerce with the insurgent States have recently augmented to an immense amount; and if all the contracts could be fulfilled, the tariff of this city would be one of most important bearing upon the commerce of the country. In a statement of contracts made by Hanson A. Risley, agent, authorized to purchase products of insurrectionary States, furnished to the Senate on the 6th of February last by the Secretary of the Treasury, facts are given that merit special notice. We summarize from the report, the following particulars of the amounts of produce, congracted for by eighteen contractors, all to be delivered on or after March 1, 1865:

Date of Delivery.	Rosin, bbls.	Turpe'e, bbls.	Tobacco, bbls.	Cotton bales.
March	.....	.....	.....	10,000
April	700	350	b. 3,000	.....
April	7,000	7,000	b. 3,000	7,000
April	3,000	3,000	b. 3,000	10,000
April	5,000	5,000	.....	.....
May 1	.....	.....	.....	7,500
May 1	2,000	2,000	b. 500	.....
May 1	.....	.....	b. 5,000	20,000
May 1	5,000	.....	bd 5,000	10,000
May 1	2,000	2,000	b. 2,000	10,000
May 1	.....	.....	.....	10,000
May 1	3,000	b. 2,500	.....	5,000
June 1	.....	.....	.....	50,000
July 1	.....	.....	.....	10,000
July 1	10,000	(b 10,000)		50,000
July 1	.....	(b 10,000)		17,000
January 1, '66	.....	.....	.....	25,000
No date	.....	.....	.....	3,000

Beside these articles, there are included in these contracts 5,000 barrels pitch; 2,000,000 feet lumber, and 18,000 barrels of tar. The whole amount of products covered under the eighteen contracts is as follows:

Cotton bales	779,500
Tobacco hhds	10,000
Tobacco boxes	20,000
Spirits turpentine bbls	32,500
Rosin bbls	24,700
Pitch bbls	5,000
Tar bbls	5,000
Lumber	2,000,000

Beside the contracts not yet expired, there are a large number which expired on the first of this month, aggregating about 120,000 bales of cotton, 13,500 barrels of turpentine, 2,000 barrels of rosin, and 750,000 pounds of tobacco.

The outstanding contracts cover produce which, estimated at much below current prices of the articles, would amount to over $150,000,000. It is, of course, quite uncertain what proportion of these contracts will be fulfilled, under the obstacles to this class of trading. Gen. GRANT'S recent order will nullify a considerable amount of the contracts for the products of Virginia and North Carolina. But these facts are very important as indicating that there is in the South a large accumulation of its exportable products, ready to rush into the Northern markets so soon as the position of military affairs admits of their being moved. This consideration is of importance to holders of the class of products above indicated.

In view of the future, as it is here presented we think we may state, on something better than conjecture, that manufacturers and business men in Northern cities are alive to the importance of being prepared, and that steps in this direction have already been taken for opening trade at some of the principal points in the South.

HOWELL COBB.—This noted traitor is evidently growing anxious about his chances of escape. In a speech made by him on the 16th ultimo, he tried to persuade his hearers that they were all in the same boat, by remarking as follows:

"Some persons think that I am more interested in our success than the people generally. This is a great mistake. The tree upon which Lincoln will hang me when he catches me will not wither and die till he hangs you upon it also. Lincoln hates me and I know it: if you think he loves you, you are greatly mistaken. Ponder well; hesitate before you yield to the delusive hope of a restoration of the Union."

Upon this followed a grandiloquent reiteration of his oath, never to consent to reconstruction. We doubt, however, if he can persuade the majority of Georgians that his very anxiety to prove that his cause is theirs does not imply a strong consciousness that he has his special reasons for apprehension, and very good reasons they are, too.

The Financial Flurry.

The decline in stocks, Governments and other descriptions, was naturally promoted by the necessities of merchants and dealers, who, to meet their engagements, were compelled to realize by selling. This threw on the market large amounts to be sold at the "best prices," and gave momentum to the depression superinduced by the fall of gold. It is not believed that this state of things will go to great extremes, but the storm will be ridden out with but comparatively few wrecks. The New York *Commercial* of yesterday says:

"There is special caution in making contracts, owing to the prevalence of rumors of failures, combinations, &c. So far as we can ascertain, there is much more rumor than fact in these matter, and the suspensions have been much fewer than might have been expected under the severe decline in stocks.

Meeting of the Crew.

The quarrel among the rebels, as shown by the speech of Secretary of the Confederate States, Benjamin, at Richmond, is regarded as a natural prelude to dissolution. That it would come to this was foreseen. When the crew mutinize and break into the liquor room, the ship is as good as gone.

Mr. Cobden and Foreign War.

As an answer to the cravings of the London *Times* and the *Saturday Review*, in regard to the possibilities of war between England and the United States, and the necessity of preparation to meet the aggressive designs of North and South, when the "extrinsic policy" favored by the rebel Peace Commissioners shall be adopted. We give an extract from Mr. Cobden's letter to the American Minister at Copenhagen. He says:

It seems to me that there are unmistakable signs of exhaustion in the Confederacy, and it would not be rash to predict now that the famous "ninety days" will witness very decisive events in the progress of the war. Jeff. Davis rules in Richmond, but the Union armies control all else outside. I hold a theory that in these times, when armies require vast appliances of mechanical resources, and when they are so much larger than in olden days, it is impossible to carry on war without the base of large cities. If the sea ports be taken and Lee be obliged to evacuate Richmond, there will not be a town left in the confederacy with twenty thousand white inhabitants. It will be impossible to maintain permanently large armies in the interior of the slave States, would scattered plantations and unpaved villages.

If the South caves in there will be a fierce revulsion of feeling against the slave holders' oligarchy. Even the most ardent sympathizers in Europe who have defended them to their ruin, and I should not be surprised if we were to hear some severe disclosures in consequence of an interesting kind. Democracy has discovered how very few friends it has in Europe among the ruling class. It was at the same time discovered its own strength, and, what is more, this has also been discovered by the aristocracies and absolutisms of the Old World. Although you and your friends will ever against the risks of intervention from this side of the Atlantic. Beside, you must not forget that the working class of England, who will not be slow to assert their direct political power, have, in spite of their sufferings and the attempts made to mislead them, offered nobly to the cause of civilization and freedom.

The special organs of the rebellion, in England and Canada and elsewhere, were very sure, a few weeks ago, that France and Great Britain would recognize Mr. LINCOLN, after the Fourth of March, only as President of the States that have voted for him. That day has passed, and both powers have sent new ministers to Washington, not in recognition of a disevered Union, but as proofs of their friendly acquiescence in the rule of Mr. LINCOLN over the United States. All talk of intervention has faded away, and the world is coming to the belief that this war is to end only in a restoration of the Union.

The Mediterranean Fleet.

In pursuance of a purpose long entertained by the government, a formidable fleet is now prepared and soon to sail for the Mediterranean, where, for some time during the rebellion, we have had nothing save the old sailing sloop Constellation to show the flag, and where, in consequence, our prestige was considerably dimmed. The new squadron will surpass everything we have ever had in those waters, not excepting the time when the Philadelphia was captured by the Algerines and so gallantly burned by our own men.

The new fleet is not altogether constructed yet. In its incompleteness, however, we know enough to be sure that our flag will fly as bravely inside the pillars of Hercules as any that has ever been there, and be quite as formidably supported as any which it is likely to meet. The steam frigates Brooklyn (26), Colorado (52), Minnesota (52), Powhattan (2), Vabash (48), and Sabine (52), will form the constituents a part of the fleet. They are now nearly all of them lying at New York, which, according to the last advices, was one of the new gunboats of the Eutaw class are likely to be sent, and it is reported that the Shubrick, Winnebago and Canonicus, iron clad monitors, will be ordered to represent the iron arm of the service. The gunboat A. D. Vance (10) off the Washington navy yard, will join the European squadron, to which she will act as tender and dispatch boat. She is a captured blockade runner. The squadron, so far as it has yet been announced, will consist of the following steamers, viz: Franklin (52), Wabash (48), Colorado (52), Minnesota (52), Powhattan (2), Vabash (48), and Sabine (52), will form the constituents a part of the fleet. They are now nearly all of them lying at New York, which, according to all

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

☞For additional local see first page.

CHARGE OF LARCENY.—Mrs. Schmidt, a resident of Lawrenceville, was brought before the Mayor yesterday afternoon, charged with carrying away two pieces of calico from the store of Mr. J. W. Barker, and a balmoral skirt from the establishment of Mr. Lynch, Mr. Green, a clerk in Barker's store, made the arrest, and handed her over to officer Moon, who brought her to the Mayor's office. At first she denied the theft, and insisted she had purchased the goods, but, upon being questioned closely, she admitted she had stolen them and secreted them under her dress, and made a most pitiable appeal to the Mayor, alleging that it was her first offense, that she had six small children at home who were nearly naked, that she was poor, her husband in the army, and that she "would never do so any more." The "husband in the army," and the "small children at home," together with the kneeling posture of Mrs. Schmidt before the Mayor had its weight, and an officer was dispatched to search her house and ascertain whether her statements as to her circumstances were correct, and if no other goods are found the probability is that, with the consent of the man who lost the goods, the accused will be discharged.

Since writing the above, information has reached the Mayor that Mrs. Schmidt is not a resident of Lawrenceville, but of East Liberty; that she is not a poor woman, but is comparatively "well to do in the world;" that she has no small children at home, nor is her husband in the army, and that she is a hard case and will not tell the truth where a lie will answer. Should this prove to be the case Mrs. Schmidt will realize the fact that the way of the transgressor is hard, and that she may wake up one of those fine mornings a candidate for the penitentiary.

THE ANNEXATION OF MANCHESTER TO ALLEGHENY CITY.—The citizens of the borough of Manchester are taking active measures towards having the borough annexed to Allegheny City. Several public meetings have been held, and the proposed annexation fully discussed, which has resulted in the appointment of a committee from the borough Council to confer with the Allegheny City Councils in relation to the matter. Several attempts have been made to consolidate the city and borough into one corporation, but owing to the great indebtedness of the city, and a difficulty in arranging the preliminaries, the project has never before been received with much favor by the property holders of the borough. The finances of the city are now in excellent condition, and both parties apparently being anxious to consolidate, it is probable that the question will soon be taken. The principal argument used by the residents of the borough in favor of annexation is, that they will have the benefit of the city water and gas works, an accommodation which they will duly appreciate. The project will be brought before the Allegheny Councils at their next meeting.

THE SIEMAN IRON PROCESS.—D. Rowe, of Bloomington, Wisconsin, has written a note to the editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, in which he claims the "Sieman Iron Process" to be an old invention. He says:—"In your issue of the 1st inst., you publish, under the head of 'A Wonderful Invention,' a lengthy and somewhat detailed account of what is intimated to be a new 'invention of vast importance to American mines and manufactures,' &c., but in it we readily recognize an old invention or process to evolve and disseminate the sulphuric and other gases injurious to iron.

"And the wonderful 'paradoxical' expedient 'hit upon' to convert 'water' into fuel was discovered and successfully used more than fifty years ago by my father in the fusing of iron in connection with charcoal, and also by myself thirty years ago in connection with Lehigh coal. And I found that with the water jet I could consume about one-fourth less coal per ton in fusing a given quantity of iron. I can, therefore, see the process you publish, though wonderful, may all be true."

A STRANGE CASE.—An individual of African descent named Strange was arrested by officer Messner yesterday, charged with abusing the love and confidence of one of Ethiop's ebony daughters. On being confronted with the injured one, he concluded that the best thing he could do was to "make it right," and Alderman Owston was called in and soon the two were made one flesh. But, strange to say, the newly made husband absolutely refused to accompany his blushing bride to her residence, or to acknowledge her as his wife by the slightest look or token of love, and the twain left the office by different roads.

ANOTHER CHARGE OF LARCENY.—Patrick Delany appeared before the Mayor yesterday and charged Martin Reynolds with robbing him of $40, at a house near the Point, in the First Ward. A warrant was issued, and officer John Messner made the arrest. On searching the prisoner $35 was found in his stockings, one ten dollar bill of which was identified. He was committed to jail in default of bail to answer.

Notice—The undersigned, a committee appointed by *all* the parties who have lost oil and barrels by the late flood, to receive and take charge of the same, whether marked or not marked, hereby give notice to all parties having oil or empty barrels in their possession that they will pay $1 00 per barrel for barrels of oil and 40 cents per barrel for empty barrels, for all barrels received and delivered to the undersigned, and where the same are brought to the Allegheny wharf boat for delivering them there will be paid in addition. The salvage allowed by law is 10 cents each for full barrels, and 5 cents each for empties, and when parties refuse to deliver on the terms offered by us, the amount allowed by law *only* will be paid. The penalty for selling, obliterating marks, failure to advertise, or give notice of the catching of any barrels of oil, or empty barrels, by act of the Legislature of 1851, is, that the party so offending is liable for three times the value of the property to the owners thereof, and also a further penalty of $50 for each and every offense, one half of which goes to the informer.

H. MCKELVY,
JAMES MAWHINNEY,
J. FISHER,

Committee appointed by *all* the parties who have lost oil or barrels by the late flood.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞Economy should be practiced by everybody in all things. One dollar expended now in purchasing a bottle of *Jayne's Expectorant*, by those troubled with a Stiff Cough and sour-eness of Sore Throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill, a neglected Cough often ends in Consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a Sore Throat and Pain in the Breast, will soon lead, through want of attention, to Bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Let the afflicted try at once *Jayne's Expectorant*. It is a standard remedy, and its curative properties have been tested by thousands of persons who have recovered their health by its use sold every where.

☞FOR NEARLY A QUARTER of a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dyo has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

This HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DUSTY, DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

J. CRISWELL & CO.,
12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturers of "Matthews' Arabia Hair Gloss, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. oc22-1y

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

Sixth night of the engagement of the popular young Tragedian, EDWIN ADAMS, who will appear for this night only as the "Duke of Gloster."

THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Shakspeare's tragedy, in five acts, entitled

RICHARD III.

Richard, Duke of Gloster.....Edwin Adams.
Dance.....Miss Louisa Sylvester.

To conclude with the popular drama of the

WANDERING BOYS.

During the drama the original Death, by Mrs. Dickson and Miss Fanny Burt.

In rehearsal—KNOCK ARDEN.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
Penn street, near St. Clair.

W. C. SMYTHE.....Lessee and Manager.
Commences at 8 p. m.

GREAT BILL TO NIGHT.

First time of the drama of the

IRISH EMIGRANT.

Ben Wheeler as.....O'Brien.

GRAND OLIO OF ECCENTRICITIES, by Johny Har, Fitzgerald, Blake, Little Jack and the entire Company.

The whole to conclude with

MRS. GRUN'S MONKEY.

CONCERT HALL,
FALLON'S STEREOPTICON,

THE GREAT AND NOVEL REFLECTOR OF THE UNIVERSE, open every Night this week, at 8 o'clock, and

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, AT 3 O'CLOCK.

New Tours Through the World, and Fresh Transcripts of all that is Beautiful and Wonderful in it. Statauaries, Interesting Local views, &c., &c.

Change of Programme every Night.

☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock; commences at 8, precisely.

ADMISSION, 50 cents; Children 25 cents.
Family ticket admitting six, $2 50.
Ticket office at C. C. Mellor's and Kleber & Brothers
Admission to MATINEES 15 and 25 cts.
mh 21

CARBON OIL

For sale in Five Gallon Cans.

ARDESCO OIL CO.,
27 IRWIN STREET.
jal-tf

GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
AMUSEMENTS.

MASONIC HALL.
GROVER'S
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
Over One Hundred Persons.

LEONARD GROVER.....DIRECTOR.
(Also of Grover's Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, and Grover's Theatre, Washington, D. C.)
CARL ANSCHUTZ.....CONDUCTOR.

MONDAY, MARCH 27th, 1865.

GRAND INAUGURAL NIGHT.

SEASON OF SIX NIGTIS.

NO OPERA WILL BE REPEATED!

Positively limited to the nights announced, and can not be extended, as existing engagements preclude the possibility of further time.

Grand Matinee Opera!

Saturday Afternoon, April 1st.

The GRAND REPERTOIRE, from which will be selected for the season in Pittsburgh, comprises:

FAUST.....GOUNOD.
JEWESS.....HALEVY.
LES HUGUENOTS.....MEYERBEER.
DON GIOVANNI.....MOZART.
ROBERT LE DIABLE.....MEYERBEER.
DER FREISCHUTZ.....VON WEBER.
TANNHAUSER.....WAGNER.
FIDELIO.....BEETHOVEN.
MARTHA.....VON FLETOW.
DAME BLANCHE.....HOFMEISTER.
STRADELLA.....VON FLETOW.
NORMA.....BELLINI.
MAGIC FLUTE.....MOZART.
NIGHT IN GRENADA.....KREUTZER.

The above GRAND REPERTOIRE can only be presented for the season in Pittsburgh, comprises a limited number of nights. The operas are presented here after the most thorough study and rehearsal, and in each instance have been successfully presented once or twice during the present season in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other Eastern cities.

The cast will present the Prima Donna.

FREDERICK, JOHANNSEN, AND ZIMMERMAM,
Each in their strongest assumptions,
KARL FORMES,
In his most celebrated roles, many of which have been composed expressly for him.
JOSEPH HERMANNS,
In his great specialties, in which he is acknowledged to stand without an equal.
The Tenori,
HIMMER, HABELMAN, AND TAMARO,
In their great renditions.
The Seconde Donne,
CANISSA AND DZIUBA.
The Baritones,
LEHMANN AND STEINECKE,
Each in their most effective presentations.

THE SALE OF SEASON SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS SOLELY

Will open on SATURDAY MORNING, March 25th, at the usual hour, at the music stores of C. G. Mellor, 61 Wood street, and H. Kleber & Bro., 122 Wood st.

The Directors earnestly hope that the lovers of Opera will assist in securing a large

SEASON SALE,

in view of the great expense and risk attending an operatic undertaking of this magnitude. With this hope he offers a scheme embracing

A SEAT FOR EACH NIGHT,

A SEAT FOR EVERY OTHER NIGHT,

Alternating with the first or second opera.

Notwithstanding the enormous increase of expense attendant upon the management of this troupe, numbering in the aggregate

OVER ONE HUNDRED PERSONS.

During the Western tours there will be

NO INCREASE IN PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Season, secured seat, (six operas).....$12 00
Alternate Nights, secured seats, (three operas)... 6 00
Sales of single opera will commence

MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1865.

mh22

SEWING MACHINES,
THE DALTON
FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING
KNITTING MACHINE.

The simplest and most effective Knitting Machine ever invented. Instructions free. Call and see them in operation, or send for circulars and sample.

E. P. CARPENTER, General Agent.
No. 27 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

mh22

CAUTION—OIL LOST.—ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against purchasing or improperly selling any Oil or Oil Barrels which may have been caught in the river during the recent freshet, and all persons having possession of any Oil or Oil barrels are hereby notified that a Committee has been appointed to recover all such Oil or Oil Barrels and are prepared to pay liberally for the return or such information as will lead to the recovery of the same.

HUGH MCKELVY,
FRED. FISHER,
JAS. MAWHINNEY, } Committee

mh 20-6d.

ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE,

Suitable for an Oil Well or Machine Shop, 10 inch cylinder, 24 feet stroke is feet boiler, with two 13 inch flues. Will be sold reasonable. All in good running order having been lately repaired. Call at JOHN HALL & CO'S.,
mh21-6t No121 Liberty street Pittsburgh, Pa.

PIG LEAD—600 PIGS LEAD just received from the Linden Mines, Wisconsin, from which I will receive supplies weekly. Being very soft and pure it is well suited for Glass and White Lead manufacturers' use.

For sale by WM BAGALEY,
112 Wood street.

SEALED PROPOSALS—FOR THE grading of Washington Street from Beaver to Sedgwick street, will be received by Isaac Stewart, in Sharpsburg borough, on Monday evening at the office of Phelps, Park & Co., Beaver Street, Manchester, until Saturday, April the 1st 1865.

W. N. KIRK,
mh22-tal Committee on streets.

FRAME AND WALL PAPER STORE.—Will be sold at the store of J. A. Miller, No 146 Fifth street, commencing THIS DAY EVENING, March 23, at 7 o'clock, and continuing every evening, the entire stock of wall papers, borders, fine pictures and engravings, chromographs and frames, desk, stove, photograph frame and sign maker's show-case, &c.

mh22 T. A. MCCLELLAND, Au tioneer.

DRIFT NOTICE.

All persons owning or claiming logs, saw logs, lumber, oil barrels, and empty barrels lying on the premises of Mrs. E. Shields, at Leetsdale Station, are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away. D. LEETS SHIELDS.

Leetsdale, March 22, 1865. mh23 3t

LOST OIL.—Parties who have captured any Oil or Barrels in the recent flood, and who will deliver the same to the undersigned Committee will be paid liberally for salvage and freight to the city, and thereby saving the Committee and Detectives much time in securing the country. H. MCKELVY,
JAS. MAWHINNEY,
F. FISHER,

Committee for Oil Owners, cor. Band street, and Duquesne way. mh23-3t

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—A Reward of Five Dollars will be paid by the subscribers for information that will lead to the detection and conviction of any person or persons selling Sacks of our Brand with Flour, not ours, and selling same as our make.

R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.,
Pearl Mill.
J. S. LIGGETT & CO.,
City Mill
mh23-6t

HAVING disposed of my NURSERIES and GREENHOUSES to my sons, I cheerfully recommend them to my friends and customers. They are authorized to settle all outstanding accounts.

JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.
Pittsburgh Nursery, March, 1865.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH, (Successors to John Murdoch, Jr.,) Nurserymen and Florists, Pittsburgh, Pa., offer for sale for Spring planting 150,000 first-class Apple Trees, of 50 varieties, at $15 per 100. Also, a very large stock of Pear (standard and dwarf.) Cherry, Plum, Peach, Dwarf, Apple and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Greenhouse and Bedding Plants.

Dealers and Landscape Gardeners supplied at reduced rates. mh8-2taw-6t

J. C. MATTERN,
(Successor to George W. Weyman,)
DRUGGIST,
Corner Third and Smithfield streets
oc26-1y-eod

NEW WALL PAPER.
One Hundred Thousand Rolls
FIVE HUNDRED DIFFERENT PATTERNS
In every variety of
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE STYLES

Made exclusively for our own sales. Also, Transparent and other curtains.

Paper Hangers furnished at short notice. Come early. Come any time.

W. P. MARSHALL,
87 Wood street.

OIL TERRITORY.—For sale or exchange for improved city property, 8,000 acres of land in Lewis Co., Ky., about four miles from the Ohio river, and five miles southeast of Vance burg Address J. HARLAN, 1606 Filbert st., or E. S. HALLAN, 706 Walnut street, Philadelphia. fe 10-eod6

GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
MASONIC HALL.
GROVER'S GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
Director's Card.

In undertaking a season of Grand German Opera, the first ever given in this city, a few words of introduction may be deemed not inappropriate. In newly presenting the organization, the Director finds it necessary to announce everything in an explicit and necessarily, when so much is to be announced, in an elaborate manner. To those accustomed to the announcements of Concert Room Opera Companies these sometimes occasion prejudicial deductions. The inference in some instances being that the announcements are extravagant and of a nature more or less beyond the possibility of fulfillment. Let it be seen, every person connected with the Grand German Opera Company is held as worthy of honorable mention, and the method of presenting each opera in the Repertoire when appealing for season subscriptions, is alike worthy of a paragraph of explanation. Were the details of the organization not dignified by an announcement—the public certainly could not expect to anticipate them. With a Company of such magnitude and a Repertoire of such excessive collection of Grand Operas—the merest mention necessarily makes a lengthy aggregate.

Again, others are led to expect something of a startling and wonderful character: this is intended to correct such apprehensions. There is nothing wonderful about such organization except it be its magnitude. It is not in individual specimens of vocal gyrations that the Grand German Opera Company excel. It is in the *ensemble* of opera, the entirely completeness of the minutia, the uniform brilliancy and eclat with which all Operas are presented—which, like an elegantly wrought and equally cast comedy to a public blazed with theatrical sensations, brings pleasure, and, to the operagoer, a new and genial sensation in this favorite and fashionable amusement.

The Director was induced to undertake its management from a belief in its superiority, and from a desire in popularize opera in America. What degree of success this purpose has attained, may be best judged by those who have observed the wonderful (there is no other word to express its character) success in the eastern academies during this, the second season in those cities. He is tempted to subjoin some few paragraphs from newspaper articles to more fully express its achievements. Nothing within the history of popular amusement in the country—and perhaps not in the world—approaches it. Thousands of lovers of popular opera were upon many occasions unable to obtain even admission to stand and witness the operas. Immense masses, equal in magnitude to the largest political gatherings blocked up the streets at either entrance of the large academies in New York, Boston and Philadelphia; and, as the *Herald* of September 14th says, "People pushed, scrambled and fought to get in." Again, September 15th: "There were enough people turned away from the Opera House to fill all other places of amusement which needed packing."

It is but fair to presume that this very extraordinary share of patronage was alone induced—coming as it did to the second season of Grand German Opera—by the increasing popularity of the opera as an amusement.

Respectfully,
LEONARD GROVER.

GROVER'S GRAND GERMAN OPERA.

The Director has received very many congratulatory letters from operatic patrons, during the season in New York, Boston and other cities, asking, in many instances, for copies of the different journals containing critiques upon the company. Such a request, he presents suitable gratifying response, and he concludes to publish herewith, as preferable to occasional journals, a few of the many kind and complimentary letters from which the Grand German Opera has received from the press of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago.

[From Dwight's Journal of Music Oct. 29.]
MR. GROVER'S OPERA.

Mr. Grover has redeemed his promises. Especially has he disarmed even the most imaginary fear lest his enterprise, so bravely launched with auspicious omens, should be wrecked upon the dangerous rock of prosperity. Too many prosperous things degenerate in this and every country, calling forth loud censure for virtues that are the beginning of their prosperity. Especially has this been the case with opera, as we have known it. Opera seasons have seemed to be a chosen, peculiarly afflicted with what Von Weber, speaking of Meyerbeer in his younger days, called the "accursed desire for the best products of every country and every other stamp. If he had not been, he would scarcely have selected the German opera for his field, instead of the old, hackneyed, fashionable one of the Italians. But he had faith in German music, believed in its superiority, its better wear, and loved it; and on an honest, selective plan he set to work to give us the best in its kind that was possible with a traveling company on this side of the Atlantic. And it is remarkable what rich materials vocal, patriotic and instrumental he has been able to draw and hold together, and how well the combination will compare with the famous Operas in Germain cities. Two tenors, whose equals we certainly did not hear in Berlin, Dresden or Vienna. (We have not heard Niemann nor Wachtel.) two sopranos, Formes and Herman, whose superiors (all things considered) would not care to undertake to find in Europe; a soprano, Frederici of such pure, flexible individuality, and so simply beautiful in refined congenial with her nature, that we cannot remember the like in the cities above mentioned to compare her with; two other prime donnas, Johannsen and Rotter, both possessing remarkable lyrical ability; uncommonly large and good provision for the secondary roles; a splendid chorus and orchestra, and an excellent conductor—nothing wanting, in fact, except first-rate contralto and baritone, and then the latter is more than respectably supplied by Herr Lehmann.

The performances, with few exceptions, the distinguished virtue of opera in Germany, that conscientious regard to all the minor parts, that perfection of ensemble, which the Italian opera had never taught us to expect. Here, at least, we have the musical work the composer held in as high respect as the singer. Here the main thing is not to display the best prima donna, or renew the spoiled tenor's triumphs; but it is to bring out the beauty and the meaning of the best products of creative genius, of works like "Don Giovanni" and "Fidelio," and the "Freischutz," at the same time gratifying the public with fewer, perhaps more ephemeral efforts.

We were in season to notice only in our last the first three pieces of the season. Already in the third, Robert le Diable, we saw we were not to be put off with cheap fulfillment, and that the management really meant to give us nothing short of the best within its power. Since then good signs have multiplied; Gretchen has and her own true Faust restored to her! The public will also have reproduced, and it is only fair that the copy should preserve all the striking features of the original picture; Formes has been cast in his fine old part of Plunket and of Caspar; the statue of Don Juan has been made a great part; the orchestra has been more and more, and then, what a noble series of first class works of genius has been presented. What an unexampled repertoire for Boston, for America, has been unfolded! That such an era in popular opera in America, as will be seen in our review, which we herewith resume.

[From the Boston Bulletin, Oct. 25.]
THE OPERA.

Mr. Grover continues the operatic campaign with unabated success, and exhibits Napoleonic tact in surmounting the difficulties of an operatic career. He started on the production of "Les Huguenots" and the sacrifice of a night's receipts, are sublime things to us ordinary mortals, but trifling to the heads as well as pockets of the people. The operas this week have been repititions of performances of the first week, and, though not having been given generally in a handsome and full and fashionable audiences, "Fidelio," on Wednesday, drew out, perhaps, the best house of the season. The principal parts were filled in the Fifth Ward of the City of Pittsburg, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the Allegheny river at the mouth of Sandusky street, along said Liberty street easterly fifty feet, thence at right angles northwardly fifty feet, thence northwardly and parallel with Sandusky street to Liberty street, thence westwardly along Liberty street to the place of beginning, that they have been duly elected to represent said ward in the general railroad, urposes; that they have been duly qualified as such and that the return as to the composition proper to be pass them for the same; that George Freeman, Mary Eicher, Hannah Acaraw, Elizabeth Quigg, widow of Jacob Quigg, deceased, James F. Quigg, John F. Quigg, Catharine Williams, late Catharine Quigg, Martha F. Williams, Elizabeth Quigg, guardian of Mary E. Quigg and Rosena Quigg, William Kaey, Elizabeth McKee, Jacob Mickey, John Mickey, James Mickey, George Mickey, Pierce Mickey, Isaac Mickey, Jane Little Mrs. J. F. Shoemaker, widow of the late J. F. Shoemaker, guardian of Lizzie Shoemaker, Susan Shoemaker and Morris Shoemaker, Richard Mc Farris, Hannah Catharine Shoemaker, deceased, Lizzie Morris, late Lizzie Morris, and Mrs Ann Underwood, late Mrs. Freeman, all of the City of Pittsburg, said Pittsburg Company prayed the court, in said petition, to appoint three viewers to assess and determine the damages the said parties (inter alia) would be entitled to receive from said Company for entering upon and appropriating said lot. That said Court did on said day appoint George Albree, Samuel Rea, W. K. Nimick, viewers, and did order and direct them to meet on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1865, at the hour of 10 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of their appointment.

And it further appearing to the said Court, that the persons herein before named as having title to said lot were not residents of the county of Allegheny, and could not be served with the usual notice of this proceeding, and of the appointment of viewers, and of the time and place of their meeting, and order and direct that notice of said matters be given by publication, as required by law.

Now, therefore, all persons having title to said lot, are hereby notified to appear before said viewers, at the time and place of their meeting as aforesaid, and present their several claims for compensation.

JOHN B. HAMPTON,
Solicitor for Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
mh21-2wd

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY vs Ernest Eggers et al.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, No. 252, March term, 1865. Damage view.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1865, a petition was presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, setting forth that they, under the powers granted to their charter had carved upon all that certain lot of ground situate in the fifth Ward of the City of Pittsburgh, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the South side of Liberty street, at a distance of 144 feet from Mechanic street, thence along Liberty street eastwardly 25 feet to a corner of by James Robb, Rootes southwardly along said lot 160 feet to Perry sest, thence westwardly along said street 25 feet to the lot formerly of A. H. Shaw maker, thence northwardly along said lot to Liberty street, the place of beginning, that they desired to appropriate said lot for the use of said Company; setting forth that they had been unable to agree with the owners thereof as to the compensation proper to be paid them for the same; that Carolyn Eggers, Eva, Regina, Charles and Elizabeth Wankel, heirs of Sylvester Wankel, Barnard, Mariana, Eva, Franzeska and Josephine Wankel, Frederick and William Stark, children of William Stark, had title to and in said lot. That the said Company did on said court for said petition to appoint five viewers to ascertain and determine the damages the said parties (inter alia) were entitled to receive from said Company for entering upon and appropriating said lot. That said court did on said day appoint George Albree, Samuel Rea, W. K. Nimick, James Dalzell and John A. Forsythe, as viewers, and did order and direct them to meet on the said lot on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1865, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., to discharge the duties of their appointment.

And it further appearing to the said Court that the persons herein before named as having title to said lot, were not residents of Allegheny county, and could not, by reason thereof be served with notice of this proceeding, and of the appointment of viewers, and of the time and place of their meeting, did order and direct that notice of the same be given by publication as required by law.

Now, the said named parties, having title to said lot are hereby notified to appear before said viewers, at the time and place of their meeting as aforesaid, and present their several claims for compensation.

JOHN B. HAMPTON,
Solicitor for Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
mh21-2w

FOR SALE—

POSSESSION given on the first of April, a desirable residence in Sewickly. For particulars enquire on the premises of JAMES T. SAMPLE.

Real Estate Broker, No. 88, Federal street Allegheny. mh21 3t&w1m

PRODUCE—

26 bbls. Green Apples;
8 " Flaxseed;
7 " Eggs;
2,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.
ja25

GRAND GERMAN OPERA.

WANTED.

WANTED—A FEW MORE GOOD MEN to fill up a Company. Apply at Recruiting Office, Smithfield street, between Fifth and Fourth streets.
mh22-3t

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS, without board, by four gentlemen, in the vicinity of the Monongahela House, address Box 1206, Postoffice.
mh24-1t

WANTED—By two gentlemen, a commodious UNFURNISHED LODGING ROOM, and well lighted not far from the Court House. Address H. J. F.,
mh24-1t Commercial office.

WANTED.—ROOM and BOARD wanted after April 1st, by a gentleman, for his wife and boy, either in Pittsburgh or vicinity, or on one of the railroads. A liberal price will be paid for a suitable place during the summer. Address S. C.
mh24-1t Commercial office.

WANTED—A suitable person, who has some time to devote to editing and publishing a small weekly paper in this city. Address W. H.
fe22-eod P. O Box 415.

WANTED—A good business man, middle aged, of experience in the business, and some capital. Business preferred. Address W. R.
mh22-3t P. O Box 292.

WANTED—Owners for a quantity of Lumber and Oil Barrels secured by us on our mill property at Wood's Run, and the adjoining grounds of Mr. Wakeman, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be sold according to law. LINDSAY, OWENS & CO.
mh 20-1w.

WANTED—AGENTS WANTED for the NURSE AND SPY, the most exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union Army as a nurse, Scout and Spy, giving a most vivid inner picture of the war. Returned and disabled officers and soldiers in want of profitable employment will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition.

JONES BROS. & CO.,
Jan7-3m 600 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

PITTSBURGH
AND
McKEESPORT
CAR COMPANY,

MANUFACTORY, M'KEESPORT, PENN'A.

Pittsburgh Office, 84 Wood street.

This Company is organized under the General Manufacturing Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with ample capital and facilities for doing an extensive business. We respectfully solicit orders for the manufacture of BOX, GONDOLA and RAILROAD COAL CARS, PITT CARS, SCREEN BEARERS and BARS complete, Railroad Rollers, Pitt Wagon Wheels, Railroad Car Wheels and Castings; Coaking and Heating Stoves, Plo ts, Plow Points, Cultivators and Foundry Castings in general.

Iron and Metal Turning

done to order on short notice.

T. B. HAMMER, President, M'Keesport.
R.H. PALMER, Treasurer, Pittsburgh.
J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Sup't., Pittsburgh.

DIRECTORS:
T. B. HAMMER, W. H. BROWN,
R. H. PALMER, W. S. HAVEN,
J. N. SHALLENBERGER.

fe24-eod-6t

NEW EVIDENCE.

LUBIN'S COCOANUT CREAM

WILL

Restore and Promote the Growth OF HAIR ON BALD HEADS.

Read the Following.

A gentlemen who resides in this city, informed us on Saturday last that by the use of Cocoanut Cream he had restored a fine head of hair. Previous to the use of the Cream, he was entirely bald, and had almost despaired of ever having a natural growth of hair again, but by the use of this valuable restorer he has accomplished that which appears almost a miracle.

For sale at LUBIN'S Drug Store,
FULTON'S Drug Store,
Fifth street.

PRODUCE—

Received and for sale by GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
fe23 141 Water street.

GRAND GERMAN OPERA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. W. SOUTH..... JOHN ROSS

SOUTH & ROSS,
No. 54 Market st., 2d door from Third,
have constantly on hand a full assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

for ladies, gentlemen, misses, boys, youth and children's wear, which they will sell low. fe28

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND CONGRESS GAITERS,

A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

S. DALZELL,
128 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY vs. George Freeman and others.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, No 264, March term, 1865. Damage view.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of March, 1865, a petition was presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, setting forth that they, under the powers granted to their charter, had entered upon all that certain lot of ground situate in the Fifth Ward of the City of Pittsburgh, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the South side of Liberty street, at a distance of 144 feet from Mechanic street, thence along Liberty street eastwardly 25 feet to a corner of by James Robb, Rootes southwardly along said lot 160 feet to Perry sest, thence westwardly along said street 25 feet to the lot formerly of A. H. Shawmaker, thence northwardly along said lot to Liberty street, the place of beginning, that they desired to appropriate said lot for the use of said Company; setting forth that they had been unable to agree with the owners thereof as to the compensation proper to be paid them for the same; that George Freeman, Mary Eicher, Hannah Acaraw, Elizabeth Quigg, widow of Jacob Quigg, deceased, James F. Quigg, John F. Quigg, Catharine Williams, late Catharine Quigg, Martha F. Williams, Elizabeth Quigg, guardian of Mary E. Quigg and Rosena Quigg, William Kaey, Elizabeth McKee, Jacob Mickey, John Mickey, James Mickey, George Mickey, Pierce Mickey, Isaac Mickey, Jane Little Mrs. J. F. Shoemaker, widow of the late J. F. Shoemaker, guardian of Lizzie Shoemaker, Susan Shoemaker and Morris Shoemaker, Richard Mc Farris, Hannah Catharine Shoemaker, deceased, Lizzie Morris, late Lizzie Morris, and Mrs Ann Underwood, late Mrs. Freeman, all of the City of Pittsburgh, said Pittsburgh Company prayed the court, in said petition, to appoint three viewers to assess and determine the damages the said parties (inter alia) would be entitled to receive from said Company for entering upon and appropriating said lot. That said Court did on said day appoint George Albree, Samuel Rea, W. K. Nimick, viewers, and did order and direct them to meet on the said lot on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1865, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., to discharge the duties of their appointment.

And it further appearing to the said Court that the persons herein before named as having title to said lot, were not residents of Allegheny county, and could not, by reason thereof be served with notice of this proceeding, and of the appointment of viewers, and of the time and place of their meeting, did order and direct that notice of the same be given by publication as required by law.

Now, the said named parties, having title to said lot are hereby notified to appear before said viewers, at the time and place of their meeting as aforesaid, and present their several claims for compensation.

JOHN B. HAMPTON,
Solicitor for Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
mh21-2w

FOR SALE—

POSSESSION given on the first of April, a desirable residence in Sewickly. For particulars enquire on the premises of JAMES T. SAMPLE.

Real Estate Broker, No. 88, Federal street Allegheny. mh21 3t&w1m

PRODUCE—

26 bbls. Green Apples;
8 " Flaxseed;
7 " Eggs;
2,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.
ja25

GRAND GERMAN OPERA.

BANKS, DIVIDENDS, &C.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, February 28, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Germania National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH MCCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Germania National Bank," located at Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 28th day of January, 1865.

[SEAL.] HUGH MCCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.
fe1-3m

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL.....$1 000.000.

DIRECTORS:
SAMUEL REA, BENJ. F. JONES,
BARCLAY PRESTON, IRON H. PAINTER,
GEO. W. HAILMAN.

This Bank, organized under the National Banking system, is now prepared to transact business at the Banking House.

Corner Wood and First streets.

Subscriptions received for U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes a supply of which is on hand for immediate delivery.

SAMUEL REA, President.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier. mh8-1m

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, Wm. S. Jackson, S. Harvey Baker, and Josiah S. Phillips, under the firm of Hanway & Co., engaged in the manufacture of railroad cars, at Lock No. 2, Monongahela county, Pa., was dissolved on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1864. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the firm of Baker, Jackson & Co., and all demands are to be presented to them for payment.

CASTNER HANWAY,
WM. S. JACKSON,
S. HARVEY BAKER,
JOSIAH S. PHILLIPS.
ja10

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING formed a co-partnership, under the style of Baker, Jackson & Co., for the purpose of carrying on the above business, at their car works, and at the railroad yards at various branches, and are now prepared to fill orders for

FREIGHT, COAL AND PIT CARS,

in the most substantial manner, and on the shortest notice. Also,

CASTINGS AND FORGINGS,

for cars, furnished, and all repairs promptly attended to. All they furnish all their own material, (having their own blacksmith and foundery,) and employ a large number of the best workmen; they challenge competition, either in

Price or Durability,

as also in the promptness with which they fill orders of every kind. Address BAKER, JACKSON & CO. Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pa.

WM. S. JACKSON,
S. HARVEY BAKER,
JOSIAH S. PHILLIPS.
Ja16-3m

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of WEYMAN & SON is this day dissolved by limitation. GEORGE WEYMAN,
WM. F. WEYMAN.

Having disposed of my interest in the Tobacco business to my sons, W. F. and B. Frank Weyman, I recommend them to my friends and former customers.

GEORGE WEYMAN.

WM. F. W

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 7 per cent 3-10 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year Certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin
Stocks and Bonds of every description
SOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. M. TIERNAN, PRES. | C. A. COLTON, V. P.
S. W. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10 O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS MARCH 24, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd.
U. S. Certificates, due before Oct.	97	1 01
Allegheny City 6's	.....	1 01
Allegheny Valley R. R. 7's	.....	80½
Connellsville R. R.	.....	85
Pittsburgh and Steubenville	.....	90½
Exchange Bank	.....	80
Citizens Bank	.....	75
Merchants' & Manufacturers'	.....	.....
Fourth National Bank	1 70	.....
First National Bank Allegheny	1 30	.....
Columbia	.....	72
Cherry Run and Central	.....	2 05
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	.....	1
Merchants'	.....	47½
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	.....	2 10
Peoples	.....	5
Rose	.....	1 25
Brick (new)	.....	20
Hemlock	.....	4
Phoenix	.....	1 02

FRIDAY, March 23—P. M.

The money market continues in a close condition, and the demand upon it for loans is very great. Rates rule high. Parties who have loaded themselves with oil shares find it almost impossible to realize, and many holders are in quite a strait. We shouldn't be surprised, under the present state of affairs, to see a regular tumble in oil stocks, not from any especial worthlessness in this kind of securities more than many other class of investments, but because they have absorbed the money of almost every individual more or less, and under a stringent money market are not regarded as acceptable collateral by our brokers and bankers. The alternative, then, is for the oil stock holders to unload at what they can get, and thus many of our best dividend oil shares are mercifully slaughtered at the stock boards, in the hands of brokers. We would caution holders not to be frightened at shadows. Good dividend paying oil stocks of companies well officered, and who are vigorously developing their territory, should not be hastily parted with under the impression that they will soon become worthless. Prudent holders will find that in the long run these investments will stand the ordeal of a panic fully as well as those stocks which rank of more solid character.

—There was an increased attendance, as well as an improved feeling of confidence in stocks at the People's Stock Exchange, this evening. The panicky tone of the market has given place to a more cheerful and confident tone. Stocks ruled a shade higher. Cherry Run and Pitt Hole advanced to 95. Tarr, Story and Cherry Run was firm at 90, Horseneck opened at 120 and increased to 130. Holders of Ross refused to sell at 1 20. Altogether things look brighter, and the sales were fair. Here is the list:

200 shares	Cherry Run and Pitt Hole	$	95
100	do do do		95
500	do do do		95
100	do do do		95
500	do do do		95
150	do Horseneck		1 20
100	do do		1 20
200	do do		1 20
200	do Mercianta		45
100	do National of Pittsburgh		1 25
200	do Pittsburgh and New York		2 00
100	do Ritchie		70
200	do do		70
500	do Tack Petroleum, of N Y		2 90
150	do do		3 00
500	do Tarr, Story and Cherry Run		90
500	do do		90
500	do do		90
200	do do		90
200	do do		90
200	do do		90
100	do do		90
300	do do		90
100	do do		90
100	do Western Pennsylvania		2 90

—The "bid" and "asked" quotations are as follows:

Banner		1 20
Blood Farm & Ohio Petroleum		1 75
Caldwell of Philadelphia		5 25
Central Bash	1 20	1 25
Cherry Run and Blood Farm	1 00	1 20
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh		1 25
Cherry Run & Pitt Hole	93	95
Columbia		68 00
Culbertson's Run		4 75
Dalzell		8 00
Duck Creek	18 00	
Excelsior Pet. Rock	1 00	1 75
Fayette	85	1 05
Lincoln Oil & Mining		1 00
Meadow		1 25
Merchants	42	45
McAboy and Cherry Run	95	1 00
Monongahela Pioneer		1 00
Ohio Valley	1 75	2 00
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	4 15	4 50
Paxton	3 70	4 25
Philip	2 00	5 00
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	1 85	2 25
Revenue	1 10	1 20
Ross	1 18	1 20
Rynd Farm	3 00	4 00
Tack Petroleum, of New York	2 00	3 1½
Union Petroleum	70	75
Whitely Creek	1 75	2 00

—The stockholders of the Ritchie Oil Company meet this afternoon at three o'clock, to hear the report of the committee. Every stockholder should make it a point to be present.

—John E. Parke, Esq., who has for a long time been connected with the Second National Bank of Pittsburgh as assistant cashier, has resigned his position on account of ill health. During his connection with this institution he has discharged the duties of the position with singular fidelity, and his retirement will be regretted alike by the stockholders and customers of the bank.

—Among mercantile houses there is a growing conviction of wholesale customers. In the retail trade the stagnation is very apparent. Consumers are acting upon the theory that prices will be much lower as the scarcity days are half gone. There are no transactions in crude. The dry goods show a continued decline in prices. At Wilmerding & Mountain the line of articles embraced many of the well known brands of cotton goods, yet there was a dullness and heaviness in the sale, a whole page in the catalogue often passed at a time. No such crowd has attended any similar sale this season, people waiting and waiting further from curiosity—just to see the turn things are taking. The decline from even last Friday's low rates was very general, while in others there was advance as was the exception.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

One of the most frequent bunders, says the *Washington Chronicle*, which are accepted as truisms by the unthinking crowd, is the one sometime that it is much better for a merchant to sell on a rising than a falling market, and that it is for his interest to send prices up. This is true of the speculator, but utterly untrue of the regular dealer, for the latter finds his purchasing power steadily diminishing, and selling out his stock on a rising market. If the goods he purchases to-day are going up in value, it requires great caution in him to keep his retail prices ahead of the advancing wholesale, so as to avoid not actual loss but relative. He must be careful, or when his stock needs replenishing, while he has more money than when he first bought, he will not be able to buy as large a stock as before. Whereas, if he sells at a reduction, though at much less for his goods than he paid, he can buy a larger stock than he started with, and it is the purchasing power of his money that constitutes more than its absolute amount. We hope our dealers will bear these simple truths in mind, and force the public to believe that they can afford to sell sugar for 25 cents a pound, for instance although they paid 28, if they can in turn buy again at 20. Prices must come down. With the fall of gold goods should accommodate themselves to its diminished premium; and it is better for all concerned that the fall should be steady and as gradual as possible.

—At Boston there is a general dullness in trade circles. The money market is without further alteration, either in supply, demand, or rates of interest for collateral loans, or discounts of notes and acceptances.

Borrowers in approved credit who have the right kind of security to offer can and do obtain accommodation at the bank rate of six per cent. on call; but there are many transactions made at higher rates, and prime paper sells at nine per cent.

The stock dealings are dull and limited, and there is very little disposition shown to speculate for a rise, except in Government securities. Other lines appear to be gradually settling to the old figures which ruled before the war commenced.

—The subscriptions at the First National Bank of Franklin, up to the 11th instant, to the U. S. 7-30 loan, was one million four hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars, and for the week ending next Saturday night, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, making one million seven hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars sold by said bank within the last six months.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

The sales of leaf Tobacco at Lemmanan's Warehouse were as follows: 42 hogsheads and 30 boxes, viz: 2 hogsheads Virginia Leaf, Lugs and Trash, 3 at $4 to $5 50, 4 at $5 50 to 7 25, 3 at $8, 3 at $9 to $12 50, 2 at $10, 1 at $11 50, 2 at $13, 4 at $15, 4 at $15 75 to $17 25, 2 at $16, 1 at $17, 1 at $18, 1 at $187. Mason County Leaf, Lugs and Trash, 2 at $6 to 6 50, 1 at $8, 1 at $8 50, 1 at $9, 1 at $10, 1 at $11, 2 at $12 25, 1 at $16, 1 at $17 50; 10 boxes Virginia and Kentucky, at prices ranging from $4 to 27. Market heavy.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

The offerings of nettos small and the market dull and unchanged, with sales of 15 hhds, including 6 new green and damaged lugs from $4 70@5 50; 2 new lugs at $4 10@5 50; 1 planters' at $5; 1 good to medium lugs at $6 25 to $7; 4 common manufacturing leaf at $7 50 and 1 medium do at $8; 80, 12 wrapper from $4 to $24 50 per 100 lbs. Bills on 6 hhds were rejected.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } Saturday, March 25, 1865. }

Business was dull, the demand being limited the sales were of a similar description. The week just about to close was the dullest we have experienced for a long time, the demand for the leading articles being entirely for local purposes. The weather continues changeable, whilst produce continues to arrive freely by river and rail. Our rivers are in fine navigable order to all points, business, however, was not as brisk as we would like. On the Allegheny landing trade was brisk, freights and passengers were plenty, both ways. On the Monongahela landing several boats were loading for the only departure outside of the regular packets was the Roanoke, for Cincinnati, with a large trip. The Minerva will leave this day for Parkersburg, on her first trip, at eleven A. M. The Golden Era is announced for Portsmouth at noon. The Julia is also expected to be ready to depart for Zanesville at four P. M. The steamer onward is advertised for St. Paul; she will have dispatch. The W. H. Osborn is loading for St. Louis. The steamers Armadillo and Hard Times are announced for Nashville. A number of boats were due and may arrive at any hour. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

FLOUR—The word dull only feebly expresses the true state of the flour market. Their was no inquiry for large parcels, hence the sales were confined to lots sufficient to meet the wants of the local trade. The current rates were $10 00@10 50 per barrel. The latter figure was only paid for the best brands.

HAY—The season receipts were very light. Only 3 loads were disposed of at the scales at $37 00@39 00 per ton. Baled was dull.

APPLES—The market was steady with a good demand for home use and for export; sales 100 bbls at $4 00, $4 50@5 00 per bbl.

BUTTER—The demand was not large and prices have a downward tendency. Sales were made at a variety of prices. Sales 12 packages at 35c, 29c, 30@33c, the latter figure for a choice article.

EGGS—The market was firm under light receipts. Holders were generally asking an advance. Sales of 7 bbls at 22c.

GRAIN—The market was dull with more sellers than buyers. The receipts are on the increase. The rates, however, were so unsettled that we omit them, as it would be impossible to furnish them correct.

CHEESE—The market was steady with a fair demand. Sales of 60 boxes W. R. at 20@22½.

BACON—The demand was entirely local. The rates were nominal for Shoulders, at 19c; Ribbed Sides were dull and unchanged.

LARD—Prime to choice kettle—The decline in gold has caused other articles to assimilate. Sawyer's prices were as follows:

Evola Soap	16c ₱ lb.
Universal Olive Soap	16c do.
Irrigated Friend to Women Soap	16c ₱ bar
German and Palm Soap	12c ₱ lb.
Toilet and Castile Soap	8c do.
Barbers' Soap, ₱ doz	$3 00.
Mould and Dip Candles	20c ₱ lb.
Washington Army Candles	18c do.
Star Candles	33c do.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Saturday, March 25, 1865. }

BUSINESS—We have nothing to record in regard to sales. So far as could be ascertained, there were no transactions in crude. The difference between the views of buyers and sellers is such that one or the other must give—which party that would be would not be difficult to name. The steamer Ida Reese and Belle came in from Oil City with large trips. The Belle is reported to have brought down over four hundred passengers and several hundred barrels of oil. The Ida Reese's cargo consisted of 1,500 barrels of oil. The Brilliant towboat came in with a tow of oil. The Urlida departed for the oil regions with a large trip and all the people she could accommodate—lively times on the Allegheny. The steamers Leclaire No. 2, Advance, Petrolia No. 1 and Petrolia No. 2 will be found at the landing this day. Freights and passengers are plenty on that stream and boats are doing a large trade. The receipts of oil, however, are small to-day, amounting to 2,419 barrels, with plenty more to come forward. From Oil City we learn that the market was dull. Prices at the month declined to $7 00 per bbl. This is the lowest figure at which oil has been quoted at the mouth for some time.

CRUDE OIL—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; buyers continue to hold off, while on the other party leave the time occupied in gathering up the last oil that was carried off during the late flood. The market is represented to furnish reliable prices, and we omit them.

REFINED OIL—Buyers manifest no disposition to operate at this time; a few small lots changed hands, free at 75c, and bonded at 55c ₱ gallon.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

D M Edgerton	500	J Mawhinney	74
Jas Wilkins	200	Duncan & Co	374
H Rosenbaum	60	Linton	350
Total			2419

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } Saturday, March 25, 1865. }

BUSINESS remains dull. The demand for iron and nails remains very light. The unsettled state of the gold market has prevented dealers from taking hold. The following are the card prices:

FLAT BAR.

	₱ lb.
1½ to 6, by ⅜ to 1 inch	5½
1½ to 6, by 1¼ to 1½ inch	5½
1½ to 1½, by ⅜ to 1 inch	5½
1½ to 1½ by 5-16 inch	6

HORSE SHOE.

⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅝ inch	7

SPECIAL SIZE HAND IRON.

2 to 6, by ⅛ to 5-16 inch	6¼
1½ to 1¾, by ⅛ and 3-16 inch	6¼
1½ to 1¾, by ¼ and 5-16 inch	6½
½ to ⅝, by ⅛ and 3-16 inch	7

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

½ to 6 inch	6¼
1¼ and 1½ inch	7
1¼ and 1½ inch	7½
1¾ inch	8
2 inch	8½

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ¾ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	₱ lb.
1 to 2¼ inch	5
⅝ to 1 inch	5½
⅜ to ⅝ inch	6
¼ to ⅜ inch	6½
⅛ to ¼ inch	7½

OVAL IRON.

⅝ to 1¼ inch	5½
⅜ and ½ inch	6½

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅜ to 1¼ inch	6
¼ and ½ inch	6½

WAGON BOX IRON.

No. 10 to 17	7½
" 18 to 24	8
" 25 and 26	8½
" 27	9

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra

PLATES.

3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	7½
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₱ lb extra.	

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

1½ to 2, by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	6
⅜ by ¾ and 7-16 inch	6½
½ by ¾, 7-16 and ½ inch	6½
1¼ by ½ inch	8

Jumiata Iron 2½ ₱ lb over "American."

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron	7

NAIL RODS.

Juniata	12

NAILS.

	₱ keg		₱ keg
10d to 60d Nails, 6	6 2½	3d Fine	8 87½
8d and 9d	6 87½	2d "	9 87½
6d and 7d	7 12½	3d Lining	10 3 75
4d and 5d	7 87½	2d "	11 3 75
3d	7 87½	Cut Spikes	6 87½
2d	8 87½		
Casing Nails.		Barrel.	
6d	7 61	¾ inch	6 38
7d	7 36	1 inch	8 50
10d	7 13	1¼ inch	7 75
12d	7 13	1¼ inch	7 75
20d	7 13	1½ inch	7 38
Finishing.		Tobacco.	
6d	8 13	6d	7 38
8d	8 13	8d	7 25
10d	7 63	10d	6 88
12d	7 63		
20d	7 63		

2½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

½ cent per pound off Iron (except sheet iron), in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—Note or acceptance at 60 days with exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payments to be made in New York exchange, U. S. Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than fifty dollars.

Pittsburgh Tin and Roofing Market

Saturday, March 25, 1865.

The market was dull. Prices have further declined. This movement was brought about by the decline in the Gold market. The following were yesterday's prices:

I-C—10x14	$20 00
I-C—12x14	20 50
I-C—14x20	24 00
I-C—Roofing	19 50
I-X—10x14	24 00
I-X—12x12	24 50
I-X—14x20	25 00
I-X—Roofing	23 50

BLOCK TIN ₱ lb.

Block Tin	60@65c	Bar	65c
Zinc Sheets	23c	Spelter Slabs	18c

Pittsburgh Steel Market.

SATURDAY, March 25, 1865.

The following is a price list of the best quality of refined Cast Steel—square, flat, octagon and ordinary sizes, viz:

⅛, ¾, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 1, 1⅛, 1¼, and 1½ inch	22c
2 inch	23c
2½, 2¾, 3, 3¼, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4¼, 4½, and 4¾ inch	24c
Above 4 inch to 5 inch	25c
5½	26c
5¾	27c
6	28c
6½	30c
7	31c

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } Friday, March 24, 1865. }

Acid Acetic	55	to	60	lb
" Citric	1 30	to	1 40	"
" Oxalic	65	to	67	"
" Tartaric	1 45	to	1 50	"
Alcohol 88 @ 0	4 40	to	4 50	gal.
" 98 @ 0	4 47	to	4 60	"
Aloes, Cape	50	to	55	lb
" Socotrine	1 15	to	1 25	"
Ammonia Carb	37	to	39	"
" Aqua 18	16	to	18	"
" 20	70	to	75	"
Ashes, Pot	None in the market			
" Pearl	14	to	14	"
" Soda	7	to	8	"
Balsam Copaiba	1 35	to	1 40	"
Bal. Rum	6 50	to	6 75	gal.
Bark Cinchona, Red	2 55	to	2 65	lb.
" Pale	75	to	90	"
" Common	50	to	60	"
Black Lead, American	4	to	6	"
" German	9	to	11	"
" E. L	15	to	17	"
Blue Mass U. S. P	1 05	to	1 10	"
Blue Vitriol	20	to	22	"
Borax, Refined	47	to	50	"
Brimstone Roll	7½	to	8½	"
" Flor Sulphur	10½	to	11½	"
Calomel, American	2 25	to	2 35	"
" English	2 65	to	2 75	"
Camphor Refined	1 45	to	1 50	"
Cantharides	2 35	to	2 45	"
Cassia in Mats	1 15	to	1 20	"
Chamomiles, German	65	to	70	"
" Roman	35	to	50	"
Chloroform	2 85	to	2 90	"
Cloves	65	to	70	"
Cochineal	2 20	to	2 30	"
Concentrated Lye	11 50	to	12 50	case
Copperas	9 00	to	9 50	bbl.
Cream Tartar	55	to	85	lb.
Cubebs	95	to	1 00	"
Cuttlebone	40	to	65	"
Emery Emg	16	to	18	"
Ether Nitric, Spirits of	93	to	97	"
" Sulphuric	1 50	to	1 60	"
Extract Logwood	19	to	20	"
" Liquorice Calabria	63	to	65	"
" Italian	75	to	78	"
" Liquorice Sicily	25	to	33	"
Fustic, Chipped	5½	to	6½	"
Galls Aleppo	1 27	to	1 30	"
Gum Arabic, sorts	70	to	1 00	"
" White	90	to	1 10	"
" Myrrh, Turkey	75	to	85	"
" Shellac	1 00	to	1 15	"
" Tragacanth sorts	60	to	65	"
" Flake	1 15	to	1 20	"
Hoffman's Anodyne	95	to	1 00	"
Indigo Manilla	2 00	to	2 10	"
" Spanish float	2 00	to	2 20	"
Iodine Resublimed	8 50	to	9 00	"
Juniper Berries	10	to	12	"
Logwood Chipped	4	to	5	"
Madder	1 65	to	1 70	"
Magnesia	21	to	22	"
Magnesia Calcined	1 65	to	1 75	"
" Carbonate	65	to	68	"
Manna S F	1 60	to	1 65	"
Morphia, Sulph	10 75	to	11 00	₱ oz.
Nutmegs, No. 1	2 15	to	2 20	₱ lb.
Oil Bergamot	11 00	to	13 00	"
" Castor	2 90	to	3 00	gall
" Cinnamon	8 25	to	8 50	₱ lb
" Cloves	7 25	to	7 50	"
" Cod Liver	3 50	to	3 75	gall
" Lemon	8 00	to	8 50	₱ lb
" Lard, City	2 05	to	2 10	gall
" Linseed, Chemical	1 50	to	1 60	"
" Linseed	1 50	to	1 55	"
" Neatsfoot	1 65	to	1 75	"
" Olive	2 00	to	2 25	"
" Quarts	9 25	to	16 00	₱ doz
" Pints	6 50	to	9 00	"
" Origanum	1 50	to	1 75	₱ lb
" Peppermint	6 75	to	7 25	"
" Rosemary	3 00	to	4 50	"
" Sassafras	1 00	to	1 65	"
" Spermaceti	4 25	to	5 50	gall.
" Tanners	1 50	to	1 75	"
" Whale W B	1 20	to	2 00	"
" Wintergreen	6 75	to	7 50	₱ lb.
Opium, Turkey	14 00	to	14 50	"
Pepper, Black	45	to	47	"
Pepper, Cayenne	75	to	80	"
Phosphorus	1 90	to	2 00	"
Pimento, Jamaica	5 00	to	5 50	bbl.
Potash, Bi-Carbonate	37	to	39	lb
" Chlorate	95	to	1 10	"
" Iodide	6 75	to	7 25	"
" Prussiate Yellow	75	to	80	"
" Red	1 60	to	1 65	"
Precipitate Red	2 40	to	2 50	"
" White	3 50	to	3 75	"
Putty	6½	to	7½	"
Quinine Sulph	3 50	to	3 40	oz.
Rosin (bbl or 280 lbs)	27 00	to	28 00	bbl.
Red Vermilion	20	to	25	lb.
" Ginger, ₱ 1	43	to	48	"
" Jamaica	70	to	75	"
" Ipecac, Pow'd	7 10	to	7 50	"
" Jalap	3 80	to	4 00	"
" Liquorice	28	to	30	"
" Rhubarb, E. I	4 00	to	4 50	"
" Sarsaparilla Hond	65	to	70	"
" Senega	1 45	to	1 50	"
" Valerian, English	55	to	60	"
" Germana	35	to	40	"
Sal Ammoniac	27	to	30	"
" Epsom	6½	to	7½	"
" Glauber	5	to	6	"
Seed, Anise	40	to	45	"
" Canary	9 00	to	9 50	bus.
" Caraway	1 25	to	1 50	lb.
" Hemp	3 75	to	4 00	bus.
" Mustard	25	to	30	lb.
Senna, Alex	40	to	45	"
" E. I	30	to	35	"
Soda Bi. Carb	10	to	11	"
Soda Caustic	11½	to	12	"
Soap Castile	27	to	29	"
" White	40	to	44	"
Sperm	9	to	9½	"
Vigar Lead, white	55	to	60	"
Sumac, Sicily	10	to	12	"
Tannin	48	to	55	oz.
Tartar Emetic	14	to	15	lb.
Turpentine Spts	2 55	to	2 60	gall
Turmeric	30	to	35	lb
Varnish, Copal	3 00	to	5 00	gall.
" Japan	1 50	to	2 00	"
" Damar	3 50	to	5 00	"
Vitrian Red	3	to	4	"
White Lead Pure	18	to	18½	"
" Fancy Brds	8	to	17	"
" Dry	15	to	19	"
Red " Dry	17	to	20	"
Whiting	4½	to	5	"
Litharge	18	to	19	"
Zinc, Carbonate	12	to	15	"
" in Oil	13	to	15	"
" French	16	to	17	"

Pittsburgh Pig Iron and Bloom Mar.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } Saturday, March 25, 1865. }

The market for these products continue very dull and buyers manifest no disposition to operate. The only sales made were parcels of 5 and 10 tons to complete certain orders. The prices paid for these lots would not serve as a criterion to regulate prices, hence they are omitted. Until the Eastern markets become more settled we may naturally expect a dull market in regard to Iron and Blooms.

Pittsburgh Copper Market.

SATURDAY, March 25, 1865.

The market remains inactive. Prices have further declined. The following are the rates up to last evening, viz:

Brazers' Bolts, Bars and Sheathing, ₱ lb..... 55c
Copper Bottoms..... 66c
Ingots..... 48c

Cincinnati Provision Market.

There is no change in the Provision market, no one is disposed to hold that portion of depression appears to be arrested, and a better spirit prevailing. To attempt to give quotations is simply useless.

Prime city Lard can be bought at 18½c.

Mess Pork is not offered at less than $27, and not much at that, though it is thought that a loan file inquiry at $26 could find sellers.

As near as can be named for Bulk Meats is 12c@12½c for Shoulders and Sides, loose, as tradiing figures, though it would be difficult to buy much at these figures, and perhaps equally difficult to sell.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—J Hunter, 7 bags potatoes; W Huffman, 7 calves; R Steward, 10 sks oats; J Stewart, 10 sks rye; G Armstrong, 15 bush potatoes; J Sharp, 15 cattle; T H A Shafer, 19 sks oats; J Hawk, 20 sacks barley.

Imports per P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.—Patterson & A, 158 bags corn; Farson & Co., 165 bags wheat; J & Logsdon & Co, 146 sacks wheat; J R Weldin, 6 bundles paper; J Rhodes, 123 sacks barley; T C Jenkins, 22 sacks flaxseed; Patterson & A, 96 bags rye; Rea & Kaul, 28 sacks oats; 2 do flaxseed; T C Jenkins, 170 sacks oats; J B Canfield, 130 half bbls fish.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—S H Voigt, 115 sks potatoes, 68 bbls potatoes, 7 bbls onions; Hussey, Wells & Co, 1 package unlse; J Baldinger, 3 tubs cheese; Cadman & C, 42 pcs gas pipe, W Stewart, 5 bbls oil; W A Cook, 27 sks potatoes; Wm Bigler, 1 bdl hides; 1 bag barley, 10 bags ear corn; T C Jenkins, 20 bbls apples; Schoonaker & L, 100 bbls flour; J & W Fogle, 250 sacks snip stuff; Rea & Kaul, 154 sacks middlings; W Linebart, 100 barrels flour; D Wallace, 100 do do; Lippencott, L & Co, 6 bbls axes; Charles Smith, 4 bbls apples, Charles Keffer, 2 packages mdse; Little, B & P, 1 bdl hams, 3 casks, and 10 bbls; J P Hunt, 8 bdls paper; J S Dilworth, 50 bbls herring; Samuel Cooper, 3,500 do; J M Phillips, 50 do; Burk & James, 50 bgs cement plaster; J Floyd & Co, 100 bbls flour; Weldon & K, 12 water drawers; Shomaker & Long, 20 mice brooms, Humphreys, Wells & Co, 15 tcs grease.

COUGHS! COUGHS!!

TRY STRICKLAND'S

MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM

DR. STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

DIARRHŒA.

All the medical men and the press recommend DR. STRICKLAND'S ANTI CHOLERA MIXTURE as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants, and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

PILE REMEDY.

DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

TONIC.

We can recommend those suffering with loss of Appetite, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors: it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally, and by

PARK & BRILL,

Wholesale Agents, No. 77 Federal St.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

And by

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,

Wholesale Agents for Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Corner Wood and second street.

Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio. no9-1y

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 24.

Railway speculation was weak on the street this morning, with a general decline in prices. At the stock exchange there was considerable improvement on some shares, and a fair business was done. In the afternoon there was a constant upward turn in prices, and there was quite a rush to buy stocks in part to cover shorts. Government gold bonds were steady, with a fair business on out of town orders. Coal and miscellaneous shares steady at the board. State bonds were very dull and generally lower. Bank shares and railway mortgages are not inquired for. Orders for Five-twenties by the last steamer were very heavy. A large portion of them were from Frankfort. The gold market opened steady this morning and gradually improved, but there was a sudden fall about noon on account of rumors of favorable news from our armies; in the afternoon it rose steadily under other rumors. The street was full of stories of all kinds, some of them very startling. Money strong at 7 per cent., and considerable caution is exercised in making loans. Stocks were dull this morning, caused largely by the fall in gold, assisted by the devastation by the flood at Oil City and its surroundings. The following sales were made: Eumire City at $2 60; Excelsior, $1 15; Tack, $2 35; Oceanic, $1 35; Rynd, $3 15; Germania, 70c; Southard, $2; U S, $12 90; Webster, $1; Brooklyn, $2 90; Cherry Run, 74c; Heydrick, 95c. Petroleum is nominal at 52c for crude, 56@58 for refined in bond, and 71@73 for free. In the dry goods market commission agents are adapting prices to the recent decline in gold and cotton. A stronger feeling this morning in deal ines and bleached goods. No improvement in prints. Providence are selling at 35c. Domestics, woolens, and flannels very much depressed. Foreign goods not on sale until Saturday, February 18th, and leave St. Louis, SATURDAY, March 4th, or as soon thereafter as the river is open to Omaha and Council Bluffs.

The new, fast and light draught steamer

BENTON,

W. C. HOWARD, Commander, LEWIS L. HINE, Clerk, will leave for Fort Benton and intermediate points, SATURDAY, March 18th.

The new, fast and light draught steamer

YELLOW STONE,

JOS. MAYHOOD, Commander, STANLY RYLAND, Clerk, will leave as above, SATURDAY, March 18th.

The very fast and light draught steamer

FANNY OGDEN,

THOMAS TOWNSEND, Commander, MOSES HILLARD, Clerk, will leave as above, SATURDAY, April 15th. Steamer

DEER LODGE,

will remain between Forts Union and Benton until the cargo of all the boats of this line is delivered at Fort Benton.

By this arrangement shippers have great advantages and an assurance that their freight will be delivered at destination.

For freight or passage apply on board of DEER LODGE, at the Pittsburgh wharf, or to

JOHN GOPELIN,

Southeast corner of Main and Olive streets,

JOS. MCINTIRE,

Northeast corner Front commercial, or

JOHN J. ROE & CO.

Convent street, between Second and third,

fab16-1m Nos. 1 and 3 Commercial, St. Louis, Mo.

1865. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. 1865.

MONONGAHELA RIVER

STEAM PACKET COMPANY

Will run three daily side wheel steamers between Pittsburgh, Monongahela City, Brownsville, Rices Landing, Greensboro, Geneva, and the Lemkard Oil Regions. This line is composed of the following steamers:

FAYETTE..... CAPT. S. C. SPEERS.

TELEGRAPH..... CAPT. D. BUGHER.

FRANKLIN..... CAPT. Z. W. CARMAC.

GALLATIN..... CAPT. A. S. CARLILE.

These packets will leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. except Sunday, when the departure will be at 8 o'clock A. M.

Through packet for Oil Regions will leave Pittsburgh daily at 12 M.; Brownsville daily at 8 P. M.

Returning—Leaves Brownsville for Pittsburgh daily at 8 A. M., 2 P. M. and 5 P. M.

Lea